

Long Island Alarmed as Army Readies Germ Warfare Lab

Residents of Long Island, New York, learned with shock and anger from their local newspaper, "Newsday," this week, that the U.S. Army was readying a \$5,000,000 germ-warfare laboratory right on their very doorstep. "Newsday's" report that the Army plans to use 795-acre

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We Urgently Need 7,500 New Subs

By ALAN MAX,
Managing Editor

Department of Justice Attorney Paisley: "Now, Mr. Gates, are you still the editor of the Daily Worker?"

John Gates (with a smile): "That's what I am told."

For in the year which he has already spent in the Atlanta Federal Prison, Johnny Gates had not been allowed to read the paper of which he is indeed still editor.

In his six days of brilliant testimony before the McCarran Board, Johnny Gates was defending the Communist Party of which he is a leader. But since he is also editor of the Daily Worker, he found it necessary to defend the integrity of this paper which was challenged by the Justice Department.

And defend it Johnny did—in that manner of his which thrilled our readers when they read of his testimony, never retreating, never trying to evade any question no matter how tricky, meeting every issue head-on, proudly proclaiming his principles and carrying the attack to his persecutors.

How unfortunate it is that ill health has kept our former publisher, Ben Davis, from making the trip from the Federal prison at Terra Haute, Indiana, to testify before the McCarran Board. It is not difficult to picture the fighting testimony that he, too, would have given.

The management of the paper feels that it is an appropriate moment to pay a tribute to Davis and Gates—the kind of tribute they would like the most.

We propose to launch a subscription drive during the summer months to be known as the John Gates and Ben Davis Drive.

The goal of the drive would be limited to securing 1,000 Daily Worker subscriptions and 6,500 Worker subs.

Paying honor to Davis and Gates in this way is particularly appropriate at this moment.

The election campaign will soon be in full swing. The people will be looking for ways to make themselves felt in this campaign. The Daily Worker and The Worker and the readers of our papers will be best able to help the people break through the gag rule of the monopoly interests that control the two major parties and show them the various means by which they can assert their desire for peace, for Negro rights, for economic security and for restoration of the Bill of Rights.

Proof of the important part that the Daily Worker and The Worker have been playing in the well-being of our nation is found in the attacks that have been made upon them by the warmakers, Dixiecrats and union-busters. Our readers have withstood these attacks nobly. Any other type of paper would have gone down under the pressure. It would be folly, however, to close one's eyes to the fact that the attacks upon our normal means of circulation have taken their toll.

During the months of July, August and September, 5,000 Worker subscriptions will expire. These subs must be renewed.

We are offering the following special rates for the duration of the Gates-Davis drive:

Daily Worker, one year, \$10, six months, \$6; Manhattan and Bronx, one year, \$12, six months, \$7.

(Continued on Page 6)

Plum Island (formerly known as Fort Terry), off Orient Point at the tip of the north shore, came as a stunning exposure for Long Islanders who have been told in the metropolitan area's major papers that the Korean charges about germ warfare are all "lies."

Significantly, although the widely-read "Newsday" splashed its sensational story throughout its pages both Wednesday and Thursday, not a single Big Business metropolitan daily has chosen to pick it up.

According to "Newsday," the plans for the germ warfare center followed earlier plans by the Department of Agriculture to use the same Plum Island as a laboratory to study hoof-and-mouth disease in cattle. This earlier project has also been attacked by Long Island organizations as threatening to infect local herds with the disease. However, while "the cattle disease project could be halted by existing

FINAL EDITION
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Newsday
LONG ISLAND
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L.I. RIPS U.S. PLAN TO PUT GERM LAB HERE

PROXIMITY of Plum Island off the tip of Orient Point and the heavily populated areas of western Suffolk, Nassau and New York City, is shown in map above. Long Island and state legislators and officials are gearing for battle to prevent Plum Island from being used by the Department of Agriculture for a hoof-and-mouth disease lab or by the Army for a research project in germ warfare. The cattle-disease project could be halted by existing bills, but there is no such protection for Long Island against the Army's research.

MILEAGE TO PLUM ISLAND
GREENPORT — 12 mi
RIVERHEAD — 34
BAY SHORE — 76
HEMPSTEAD — 95
JAMAICA — 102

LI Raps Plan for Germ War Center

Open battle between Long Island and federal authorities threatened yesterday as the Army announced its intention to use Plum Island as a base for research into germ warfare. The news followed fast on the heels of a Department of Agriculture proposal to set up a lab for the study of hoof and mouth disease on the islet.

Although it is not clear to New York's Sen. Irving M. Fein, any New York senators may well demand, he said, was the case and Herbert H. Lehman may have given an insupportable barrier, with which an enemy could not

Study It Overseas: Ernie
Washington—England or Holland would be a logical place for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to study hoof and mouth disease, Mrs. Ernest Greenwood said.

"Newsday," Long Island daily, reveals germ-war preparations.

bills" before Congress, "Newsday" declared, "there is no such protection for Long Island against the Army's research."

The paper cited opposition to the germ war project ranging from the Republican leader of Suffolk County to the American Labor Party of the same area. Mrs. Celeste Underhill of Shelter Island, secretary of the Suffolk County Taxpayers Assn. termed the plan "awful."

Norman Klipp, supervisor of Southold Township was quoted as saying: "I'd certainly want to investigate the effect it would have on this area before I would agree to such a laboratory on Plum Island."

R. Ford Hughes, GOP leader, asserted: "Any program by the federal government or War Department for the use of Plum Island as an experimental laboratory for bacteriological or chemical warfare should certainly be opposed by all our public officials, particularly our legislators, because of our great agricultural interests which also include dairy farming and poultry raising. . . . Any such programs on Long Island, whether

(Continued on Page 6)

UPSURGE IN THE SOUTH

Million Negro Voters Seek Way To Exert Pressure in the Elections

(This is the fifth of a series of eyewitness accounts of the upsurge of the Negro people's activity in the South by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker, who is making a trip through the southern states.)

BY ABNER W. BERRY

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—As the political parties begin heading for Chicago for their conventions, a South-wide survey of Negro political thought seems to be in place.

After talking to Negro political leaders and public figures in some eight or nine southern states it is safe to say that the bulk of the more than one million southern Negroes qualified to vote will go to the polls as Democrats. This is so because under the one-party system prevailing in almost every state in the South the Negroes have no alternative but to meet their adversaries in the only established political arena. It is here that they do battle against the Dixiecrats and seek to place in office those local candidates disposed to make concessions to demands toward first class citizenship.

In almost every instance, the coalition of Negro and anti-Dixiecrat (or "loyal Democrat") white politician is on the local level. Candidates for sheriff, county judge, city council and other such offices in areas where there are large numbers of Negroes registered, are forced to compete for the Negro vote. The result is that on the local level many advances have been recorded by the Negro political movement which do not show on a state and national level.

Negroes in Atlanta and Fulton County, in Georgia, pointed to a number of gains made because they had the power to defeat a number of pro-Talmadge candidates. This was true of a number of localities in South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. But in just about every case these advances had little or no relationship to the Presidential and gubernatorial races.

In Florida, for example, where there is considerable voting strength along the Atlantic Coast counties and in Tallahassee, the Capital, Negroes have voted for local candidates who in turn were supporters of Sen. Richard Russell. While this situation does not hold true for every southern state, it nevertheless gives one an idea of the complicated political waters through which the Negro political leaders have to travel.

As for the top of the ticket, an Alabama Negro leader told us: "When it comes to delegates to the national convention, and other state-wide offices, we know that both sides—Dixiecrats and 'Loyalists'—are the same so far as we are concerned. Both sides are for white supremacy. But if we are strong enough locally we can take some of the pressure off of us."

PROGRESSIVES' ROLE

It is in the local campaigns that the result of the right-to-vote campaigns are seen. And it is in these campaigns and the attitude of the Negroes toward the top of the ticket that the Progressive Party is assigned a role.

In just about every state there are leaders who appreciate

the fact that the 1948 anti-jimcrow campaign of the Progressives was a factor in sharpening up the Negro rights fight within the Democratic Party.

"But what we need," explained a Texas Negro political leader who had supported the Progressive Party in 1948, "is a year-round campaign in and out of the Democratic Party around the demands we present to each candidate."

These demands, it has been pointed out, include equalization of schools, ending of police brutality, appointment of Negroes to city and county administrative posts, etc. And there has been some criticism of the Progressives for overlooking these smaller demands for the more dramatic demonstration against jimcrowism.

It was fine to demonstrate in 1948 against jimcrow, the Negroes feel, for there is an anti-jimcrow militancy among Negroes throughout the South which would amaze many newcomers from the North.

"But we have to live and work here after the demonstration is over," an Alabama progressive unionist complained, "and when the demonstration is not followed up with a day-to-day program, we are left isolated and thrown back on our own resources."

Where the Negroes have felt the falling off of Progressive Party activity most is in their isolation from the organized labor movement. An analysis would show that a half dozen Dixiecrat Congressmen could have been retired in 1952 in Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, alone, had there been a united Negro-labor vote.

Both the CIO Steelworkers Union, in Alabama, and the CIO Textile Workers Union, in South Carolina, have been accused of lining up with the Dixiecrats on a Congressional level. This aspect of southern politics will have to be examined more closely later.

CONCLUSIONS

My conclusions from experiences thus far are that:

1. There is respect for, and a desire to cooperate with, the Progressive Party on the part of southern Negroes if the Progressives make such cooperation practical. And, if such cooperation is affected, it is highly possible that in those states where the PP is on the ballot it will receive an increase over the 1948 vote.

2. Truman's recent civil rights declarations and those of Averell Harriman are more than likely to build illusions among the southern Negro voters and consolidate strong support among them for the eventual Democratic Presidential nominee. For in the absence of PP activity Truman has become the political shield behind which the Negro people in the South have advanced their campaigns for first class citizenship.

3. Since every Republican candidate has come out for states' rights, and because the Negro people have made some advances within the South's one-party system, there seems to be little likelihood that they will succumb to Republican wiles.

4. The Negro people's support of the Democratic Party cannot be taken as evidence they are supporting the bi-partisan war program. Their eyes are glued on the spots where they can advance, where they can win a toe-hold to direct political expression. Meantime, they are trying to find other means of expressing themselves on international questions.

Senior Citizens Aid Victims Of Smith Act

"We shall win this fight in spite of all the General Eisenhower, General Motors and general corruption in this country," a Nebraska woman wrote to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry in a letter received by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, in which a \$10 contribution was enclosed for the legal defense of the 16 New York Smith Act victims.

A wave of letters has been streaming into the CEDC office for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn with words of encouragement and contributions to the CEDC \$100,000 Smith Act trial defense fund.

"I have known Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for many years," wrote a 70-year-old Dallas, Texas, resident, "and that is why I am answering your appeal with my contribution. I hope the defendants will win. It will help to save the Bill of Rights."

From Kansas City, a 75-year-old labor leader, contributing \$10 from his social security benefit payment, recollected his first meeting with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"I was in prison, having been arrested in a free speech struggle way back in 1909. For fighting for my constitutional rights I was beaten up by four burly policemen. I met Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in prison. She came to visit us and to cheer us up. I am now 75 years young and still full of fight."

Another letter, containing a contribution to the CEDC legal defense fund for the 16 Smith Act victims, was written by a retired railroad clerk in Portland, Oregon.

"This is my third contribution for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," he wrote. "I sent money twice before to Katherine Flynn and am glad to do so, even though my wife and I are living on my small retirement pension and meeting high rent and living costs in a problem. I am positively against the Smith Act. You have my sympathy and best wishes."

Katherine Flynn, with the aid of her sister, Elizabeth, sent out 1,000 letters last week appealing to Americans in 48 states to aid the 16 Smith Act defendants in the fight to save the Bill of Rights.

JOHN GATES completes one year in jail on July 2. Remember him with a card, letter or telegram to Box PMB 71657, Atlanta, Georgia.

Colonel Tells How U.S. Planes Intimidated Korean, Chinese POWs

Korean and Chinese soldiers, when captured by Pentagon forces, were "buzzed" by jet planes until, in a condition of "complete hysteria," they were "incapable of resistance to interrogators' questions," Col. Leonard H. Nason declares in a June 14 article in the "Buffalo Evening News."

Col Nason is writing about the "early days" of the Korean War, but his description of the treatment of Korean and Chinese prisoners to make them conform to what was demanded of them by their Pentagon interrogators, was seen as a clue to the manner in which, more recently, the POWs on Kojima Island "voluntarily" refused repatriation home.

Col. Nason writes:

"In the early days of Korea when we captured Reds by the tens of thousands, the miles-long columns of prisoners on the way to the compounds were 'buzzed' by jet planes."

"Anyone who has heard a jet pass overhead at 3,000 feet can easily imagine the effect of the same jet passing at tree-top level, not once but several times. Prior to their surrender, these prisoners had seen the effect of the six machineguns a jet carries. They no doubt felt they were to be executed in mass."

"The prisoners arrived at the compounds in a condition of complete hysteria, incapable of resistance to interrogators' questions."

Notables Query Candidates On Peace and Civil Rights

Some 90 American have signed an open letter to Presidential candidates, asking their views on "two basic issues" of the day—"the decline of freedom at home" and "the primary dependence on our military power abroad."

Written by a group of citizens who said they were concerned over the country's domestic and foreign policy, the letter was signed by Freda Kirchwey, publisher of The Nation; Carey McWilliams, editorial director of The Nation; Curtis MacDonnell, professor at Northwestern University; Mabe E. Mullet, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Joseph C. Osborn, Society of Friends, Bozeman, Montana; Samuel D. Menin, National Lawyers Guild, Denver; Harry Barnard, Fremont, Ohio; Max Awner, American Newspaper Guild, Denver; Rev. Lee H. Ball, St. Paul's Methodist Church, Irvington, N. Y.; Desk Boddie, University of Pennsylvania; Rudolph B. Gook, Machinists Union, Denver and others.

The letter asked the candidates: "To what extent do you think America is fulfilling her responsibility as a leader of a democratic forces in the world?"

"What measures would you take, military or other, to lessen present world tensions and reduce the threat of world war?"

"What proposals would you advance: (A) to get the nations to

reduce their armaments? (B) to make the United Nations a genuine instrument of world law and order?"

"Do you believe we should suppress the right of any individual or group to advocate or advance any idea short of actual acts of sabotage or espionage?"

"What is your position on the threat to civil liberties posed by the McCarran Act, the Smith Act, censorship of textbooks and teachers, loyalty oaths, repressive labor laws, and similar measures limiting freedom?"

"How would you deal with the atmosphere of fear and suspicion?"

caused by the McCarthy type of smear and slander?"

The letter said further: "We seek to mobilize those who challenge the general assumptions that liberty must be narrowed at home and huge military expenditures must be our chief reliance abroad against Communist expansion."

"We want no appeasement. We dare not withdraw into isolationism. These defeatist extremes would doom the free world. So, also, might pinning our hopes on A-bombs and H-bombs and untold billions of dollars for the military. Between them lie several alternatives."

WIN 2-YEAR FIGHT TO BAR EVICTION OF NEGRO COUPLE

A two-year fight to stop the discriminatory eviction of Henry and Maxine Olf Jackson, a young Negro couple, from their apartment at 345 E. 18 St. ended in victory this week when their landlords agreed to give them a lease, the East Midtown Tenants' Council has announced.

The Council, an affiliate of the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumers Council, had fought

the case from its inception both in the courts and with a series of picket lines, street corner meetings and leaflet appeals to the predominantly white community. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were represented by attorney Max Cohen through the long court proceedings.

The campaign against the eviction drew the support of Rep. Arthur Klein (Dem.), City Council-

man Robert Weinberger (Dem.), John Scuddor, chairman of the American Labor Party, Sixth A.D., and AFL Bakery Local 1.

Mrs. Ruth Balter, executive secretary of the council, declared: "This victory against discrimination in housing in our community was won through the joint struggle of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and white fellow-tenants in the neighborhood. It is another crack in the

ghetto wall established by the landlords around the Negro people to divide Negro and white tenants and squeeze the highest rents possible from all of us."

Although a first court decision found Mrs. Jackson's tenancy to be illegal, an appeals court granted a new trial. Faced with a second court battle and continuing community pressure, the landlords agreed to grant the lease.

Ted Tinsley Says

FRANZBLAU TELLS ALL!

Dr. Rose N. Franzblau dispenses heart balm through a column, *Human Relations*, in the New York Post. She has a pretty straight psychoanalysis pitch, and her items are always good for a chuckle or two.

Recently a woman wrote Dr. Franzblau for advice. The woman's daughter, a young woman of 19, fell in love with a young man. The young woman is an atheist. The young man is very religious. The mother is disturbed at the situation. If the situation disturbed her, you can just imagine what Dr. Franzblau's answer did.

I offer you just one paragraph in which Dr. Franzblau tells all: "The flight into atheism, rejecting God, the escape into Communism, rebelling against the authority of the state, the overthrow of moral and ethical authority by engaging in promiscuous sexual activity, all have their origin in the rebellion against the first authorities—the parents."

You will notice that Dr. Franzblau left out pinoche, Indian nuts, beer drinking, and reading, all of which are other manifestations of rebellion against the parents. It must have been an oversight.

Let's take one aspect of this answer. "The escape into Communism" has its origin in "the rebellion against... the parents."

I want to offer a case history: young Gregori Spornov, a citizen of the Soviet Union, recently joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This is the only significant fact, because Gregori is not rebelling against the authority of the state, nor is he in the least interested in overthrowing moral and ethical authority. He is a married man and quite content.

Now we have to examine Greg-

ori's rebellion against the first authorities—his parents. Here we run into a little hitch—nothing important, of course, but worth mentioning. It seems that Gregori's parents are also members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and so he cannot properly be said to be in rebellion against them.

Science demands that we search further, so let us examine Gregori's grandparents, (on both sides).

Dearie me, Dr. Franzblau, Gregori's grandparents (on both sides) were also members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In fact, his maternal grandfather fought with the Red Army and was a member of a Red Army Communist unit.

But wait! There is a ray of hope! What of Gregori's great-grandparents!

A careful study of the records discloses that Gregori's great-grandparents (on his father's side) were peasants whose only interest in politics was to hide whenever the local political leaders came around for the taxes.

As you see, Dr. Franzblau is absolutely right, with minor amendments. The "escape into Communism" is undoubtedly the rebellion against your great-grandparents tax collectors.



SPAIN

We print below another poem (the first appeared on this page last Friday) by the great Bulgarian workingclass poet Nikola Vaptsarov who died in 1942 in the struggle against fascism. Vaptsarov is the favorite poet of Bulgarian youth who see in the deeply patriotic and humanist content of his work a symbol of the Bulgarian people's long struggle against fascism.

He is of the stature of Mayakovsky, Neruda, Hilemet, Garcia-Lorca, Guillen and Aragon and deserves to be more widely known in America.

—FEATURE EDITOR.

By NIKOLA Y. VAPTSAROV

What were you to me?
Nothing.
A land forgotten and remote,
A land of knights and high plateaus.
What were you to me?
The hearth
Where blazed a strange and
cruel love,
A wild intoxicant
Of blood,
Of glinting blades
And serenades,
Of passion,
Jealousy
And psalms.

Now you are my destiny,
Now I live and share your fate.
In your struggle to be free
Wholly I participate.

Now I'm stirred, now I rejoice
At all your victories in the fight.
In your youth and strength I
trust
And my own strength with
yours unite.

Crouching in machine-gun nests
I fight on to victory,
Down among Toledo's streets,
On the outskirts of Madrid.

A worker in a cotton shirt
Torn by bullets near me lies.

Ceaselessly the warm blood
streams
From the cap pulled o'er his
eyes.

It is my blood that I feel
humming
Through my veins, as suddenly
In him I recognize the friend
I once knew in a factory

Where we shovelled coal
together,
Stoking the same furnace fire,
And found there was no barrier
To check our young and bold
desire.

Sleep, my comrade, sleep in
peace!
Though now the blood-red flag
be furled,
Your blood into mine will pass
And stir the peoples of the world.

The blood you gave, already
flows
Through village, factory, town
and state,
Arouses, urges and inspires
All working men to demonstrate

That workers never will lose
heart,
But will advance relentlessly,
Determined both to work and
fight
And shed their blood that men
be free.

Today your blood builds
barricades,
Infuses courage in our hearts,
And with a reckless joy
proclaims:
"Madrid is ours!"

Madrid is ours!

The world is ours! Friend, have
no fear!
The whole expanding universe
Is ours!
Beneath the southern sky
Sleep

and have faith,
have faith in us!

ELIZABETH LAWSON TELLS HOW AMERICA LICKED THE 'SMITH ACTS' OF 1798

THE REIGN OF WITCHES.

By Elizabeth Lawson. With an introduction by William L. Patterson. Published by Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St. 64 pp. 35 cents each. Bundle orders, 20 cents each.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Only nine years after the Bill of Rights was adopted, and only a quarter-century after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Alien and Sedition laws placed every basic civil liberty of the infant American democracy in vital jeopardy.

Elizabeth Lawson, in her study of these laws and the struggle which developed around them, makes a valued contribution to history and to the people's democratic movement of our own time, by demonstrating how and why the mere presence in the statute books of laws protecting inherent rights was no guarantee of their enforcement or even their continued existence. Rather, as her study, "The Reign of Witches," shows only determined struggle by the people could defend these rights.

"The Reign of Witches," published in booklet form by the Civil Rights Congress, is the finest detailed study of the Alien and Sedition laws and the struggle against them, which has yet been published in America.

It would be a matter of surprise to learn that no adequate study of the Sedition Act has ever been published in the U. S. in the 154 years since that repressive ancestor of the Smith Act was adopted by Congress, if one did not know how bourgeois historians have similarly suppressed or distorted the history of the Negro people and of organized labor in America.

The fact is, however, that last year's "Crisis in Freedom," by John C. Miller, was the first full-length study of the Alien and Sedition laws and that work,

while recognizing the measures as anti-democratic, treats them as amusing aberrations of the ruling Federalists rather than as a serious, life-and-death threat to the budding American democracy.

Elizabeth Lawson's study, on the other hand, is a rich Marxist study which, in the severely-limiting space of 50 pages, nevertheless fully analyzes the circumstances which led to the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws; the forces arrayed on either side, and the struggle which, three years after the laws were passed, succeeded in bringing both the laws and the Federalist Party to an end.

The Alien Acts, as Miss Lawson recounts, "were thrusts against the foreign born"; the Sedition Act, "was aimed against every progressive voice, against any and all criticism of government measures or officials." And, "In the course of enforcing these acts, the government tore the Bill of Rights to shreds."

It is in a lively, vivid prose that Elizabeth Lawson tells the story of that struggle of a century and a half ago, so meaningful for the witch-hunted American people of today.

She tells how the "coalition of classes that had won independence from England had quickly split asunder; how the propertied classes, bankers and speculators, garnered immense wealth by buying up the bonds given to Revolutionary soldiers and small farmers and merchants by the Continental Congress; and how, frightened by the import of the French Revolution and the resentment of American farmers and craftsmen against their victimization, "the new exploiters drew the sword against the people of their nation."

The events "Reign of Witches" describes are best outlined in the author's own prefatory words:

"This pamphlet is the story of those years. It is the tale of how a reactionary administration pressed our country into an undeclared naval war; how, under cover of war hysteria, it pushed through Congress some of the most repressive laws in our history; how, in order to feed its growing war machine—an army without an enemy—Jefferson called it—built for internal suppression, it bled the people in taxes."

"It is also the story of how the people rose in wrath, created their popular political societies and their own political party, fought every encroachment upon their liberties, every new persecution, and at the polls so decisively rejected the reactionary party that it never returned to power."

In telling this story, Miss Lawson makes an additional and major contribution to the study of the period of the Alien and Sedition laws, in analyzing the Democratic-Republican Party's failure to come to grips with chattel slavery as it did with Federalist reaction.

"The Federalists were defeated and the Alien and Sedition laws were wiped out. But

slavery lived and grew, and the slaveholders became the power that gripped the nation.

"The Democratic-Republican struggle against Federalist tyranny failed on this one vital question; and the failure bred new and more terrible repressions. Once more a fight would be called for. This time it would bring forth four years of civil war."

But it is primarily with the manner in which the American people defeated the witchhunt of the 1790's that Elizabeth Lawson's study is concerned. It is wholly appropriate that this pamphlet should be published by the Civil Rights Congress, one of the most valiant of all organizations in the fight against the witchhunter and warmakers of the 1950's.

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the CRC, truly prophesies in an introduction to the pamphlet.

"For us, too, the prediction of Thomas Jefferson will be fulfilled. If we will carry a message to a people who seek the truth through a fog of lies and the wild hysteria by which they have been surrounded, we too 'shall see the reign of witches pass over, their spells dissolved, and the people recovering their true sight, restoring the government to its true principles.'"

Wide Demand For Books by Soviet Women

PRAGUE (Telepress).—The book board of the Soviet Union has issued statistics concerning books by Soviet women-writers which show how popular they are both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

The paper Literaturnaya Gazeta reports that the works of Wanda Wasilewska, 1951 Stalin prize winner, have been published in editions of more than 7,000,000. Her novel, "The Rainbow," has appeared in more than 50 editions in 24 languages, including the Mari, Tajik, Chuvash, Yakutsk, Komi and other languages of the Soviet Union.

Vera Panova's novel "The Bright Shore" has been translated into 10 languages and published in an edition of 750,000 copies; her novel, "The Fellow Travellers" reached an edition of nearly one million and has been translated into 12 languages. Her novel, "Kuzhnik," has also been translated into a number of languages.

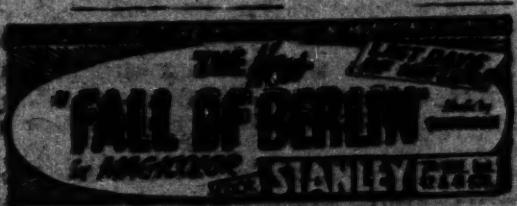
The books of Anna Karavayeva, have been published in more than 2,000,000 copies; 19,000,000 copies is the average edition of the books for children by A. Barto; Marietta Shagyan's books, have been published in more than a million copies, and books of many other women-writers are appearing in hundreds of thousands of copies, the paper says.

Jerome to Talk About His Novel Tomorrow

V. J. Jerome will tell how he came to write "A Lantern for Jeremy" at a forum sponsored by the youth newspaper, New Challenge tomorrow (Tuesday) night.

Other speakers will be Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor of Freedom and Aaron Weissman, editor of New Challenge. Betty Sanders, who spent some time in Poland recently, will sing old and new Polish folksongs.

The forum is due to start at 8 p.m. at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Subscription is 50 cents.



Judge Delany's Speech Reprinted In 2d Edition

To meet the demand for its folder, "Defend Our Civil Rights," a reprint of Judge Hubert T. Delany's notable Negro History Week address against the Smith Act and other thought-control measures, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York, is issuing a second edition, now on the press.

Judge Delany of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, is a fearless spokesman of the Negro people and is giving outstanding leadership in the fight for civil liberties.

The CEDC has also sent to press a leaflet to be printed for mass distribution explaining in non-legal language the scope and danger of the Smith Act and emphasizing the importance of attending the Foley Square trial as a means of supporting the fight of the 18 Smith Act defendants to preserve the Bill of Rights.

The Delany folder is available for \$3 per 100 copies. The leaflet is priced in bundle orders at \$7 per 1000, \$5 per 500, \$1 per 100 plus postage. Write to CEDC, Room 604, 401 Broadway N. Y. 13.

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$— to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Miss Flynn Turns Hearing Into Trial of War Plans, Jimcrow

By HARRY RAYMOND

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

Elizabeth Gurley Flynn transformed her cross-examination by a Justice Department lawyer at the Subversive Activities Control Board hearing Friday into an exposure of the U.S. government's war policy and Dixiecrat disfranchisement of the Negro people.

Miss Flynn testified for the third day as a defense witness in the year-long hearing aimed at suppressing the Communist Party under the registration provisions of the McCarran law.

How far persecution under the McCarran Act can be carried was demonstrated when the government lawyer asked Miss Flynn if the current steel strike under the leadership of Philip Murray "was not aiding the Soviet Union."

Miss Flynn replied: "The steel strike is a strike of steelworkers of the CIO for the specific needs of the steelworkers."

Miss Flynn, third witness for the Communist Party, concluded her testimony shortly before 4 p.m. Dr. Herbert Aptheker, second defense witness, who testified under direct examination in Washington, was called to the stand to be questioned under cross-examination. Aptheker, Marxist scholar and educator, is scheduled to continue testifying 10 a.m. Monday, Room 2804, Federal courthouse, Foley Square.

Government lawyer William Paisley brought the current war hysteria into the proceedings by asking Miss Flynn what she would do in event of war between the U.S. and the Soviet Union.

"Well, I would be very regretful over a war between the two great countries which were allies," she replied. "I would do everything in my power to bring it to a speedy end. I would not support such a war."

Q. But you have always supported the Soviet Union in the past whenever there was a conflict of issues?

A. I have expressed opinions on issues as they arose. I think the word "support" can only be used in relation to your own government of which you are a citizen.

Q. Isn't it a fact that the Daily Worker has constantly supported the policies of the Soviet Union?

A. If the Daily Worker supported the policies of the Soviet Union the writers believed those policies were correct policies.

Speaking of her own writings and speeches on the question of war and peace, Miss Flynn told the board:

"I have never taken a position in my writings or speeches which I did not believe was in the best interests of the American people. It is not because of this false charge of allegiance to the Soviet Union," (Miss Flynn referred to the party's position on war, peace, etc., which the government claims is "Moscow-ordered.")

The government has charged that the Communist Party is an

agent of the Soviet Union" and the SACB proceedings were launched by the Justice Department to determine whether the party's officers and members shall be ordered to register under the McCarran Law as "foreign agents."

Paisley asked Miss Flynn to tell the SACB panel the "relative military strength of the U. S. and the USSR."

"I am not an expert on statistics," Miss Flynn replied.

Q. What do U. S. military leaders say?

A. They say we must be armed to the teeth against a hypothetical enemy.

Q. Isn't it a fact that they say it will take us years to catch up with the Soviet Union?

Vito Marcantonio, attorney for the Communist Party, objected. He told the panel: "That's not true. They say we are 'way ahead with a large stock of atom bombs.'"

Paisley continued the questioning.

Q. Didn't this country disarm after the war?

A. I don't call establishing bases all over the world disarming.

Q. When did that take place?

A. When they started this war hysteria. I believe capitalist America and socialist Russia can and must live in peace.

Paisley, who was appointed to the Justice Department from the Jimcrow state of Mississippi, questioned Miss Flynn about her earlier testimony on disfranchisement of the Negro people in the South.

"Yes," she said, "Negroes are barred from voting in the South."

Q. Doesn't the Constitution and special legislation grant the franchise to all citizens?

A. These amendments and legislation are not all enforced. In your state, Mississippi, a half million Negroes are denied the right to vote. This was brought out in the Bilbo investigation.

Q. But Negroes do vote in the South, don't they?

A. I know they have been shot for attempting to go to the polls.

Q. You don't know that of your own knowledge?

A. I wasn't actually present when it happened. But I read about it in the press and I met a widow of a victim, Mrs. Amy Mallard.

Marcantonio asked hearing chairman Peter Campbell Brown to take judicial notice of the facts of Negro disfranchisement set forth in Congressional hearings on the

poll-tax. Brown refused. He ordered Paisley to continue.

Q. Wasn't there legislation passed by Congress guaranteeing civil rights to all persons regardless of race, creed or color?

A. There has been such legislation.

Q. Do you say the FBI and Department of Justice are laying down on the job of enforcing civil rights legislation?

A. I believe they are. That's my opinion.

Marcantonio asked the panel to take judicial notice that no civil rights legislation has been adopted by Congress since 1875. Brown again refused. Marcantonio told the panel that Paisley was attempting the impossible feat of impeaching Miss Flynn by claiming there is no Jimcrow in Southern states.

Miss Flynn testified for the second time that the Communist Party is planning to run candidates for office this year wherever possible.

"But your party has difficulty in getting on the ballot," Paisley remarked.

"Those difficulties were made to hamper small parties," Miss Flynn said. "It is part of the two-party system."

She told the panel: "We have not abandoned our right to function as an American political party."

Administration's Targets Poll High Vote in District 65 Election

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

Results of elections in District 65, Distributive, Processing and Office Workers showed candidates marked by the Livingston-Paley administration forces for defeat, drew from a low of 25 percent to a third of the vote and in some cases did even better.

Only a few of the officers in areas and locals were contested. There was no opposition ticket to the general officers of District 65, but the "NO" protest votes against their new policies were unusually high. Jack Paley, the secretary-treasurer running for executive vice-president, drew 1,936 negative votes, with about an equal number of abstentions, to 14,907 votes in his favor of the total vote of 18,722 ballots cast.

Cleveland Robinson, administration candidate for secretary-treasurer, drew 14,490 votes, to 1,898 "No" ballots. David Livingston was re-elected president with 15,869 votes to 1,569 negative votes, the "No" votes for other of the top officers ranged from 1,347 to 1,430.

The large "No" vote for Paley and Robinson apparently reflects the resentment against their prominent part in the administration's factional activity.

Revels Cayton, Negro leader and organizer of Gimbel Local 2 singled out by the administration for defeat, drew 697 votes to 1,691, 1,735 and 1,728 ballots cast for the three winning candidates.

Pete Baldino, received 566 votes ranging from 1,392 to 1,511 cast for five winning pro-administration candidates for organizer of Area 5.

In area 3, Leon Becker and Fred Birthright, the latter a Negro, drew 809 and 860 respectively against the average of 2,100 cast for the seven winning pro-administration candidates for organizer.

The same trend was reflected in local contests. In the Retail division the administration-favored candidate for chairman, Irving Backman, won over Fred Fleaschman by a vote of 348 to 252. An administration campaign of "No" votes against unopposed Scottie Willen for the vice-presidency of the retail division failed with his election by a vote of 365 to 169 "No's." Pro-administration Arthur Gelb won over Noel Smith for secretary-treasurer of this division by 349 to 230.

In the general office and book division, the only contest, for vice-chairman, resulted in 317 votes for pro-administration Aelr Schwartz to Myrtle Powell's 219.

In Direct Mail, James Ward an administration backer, won over Arthur Marcus for the chairmanship by a vote of 580 to 273.

The Cosmetics and drug division gave the pro-administration candidate for the chairmanship Edward Medlin, 434 votes to 339 for Myrtle Mason. Both are Negroes.

This is the first time in the 18-year history of local then Dist. 65, that there was any kind of a contest in elections. The anti-administration ballots came in face of a vicious red-baiting campaign by the top officers mixed with a professed "leftism." It also came in face of mass expulsion, including the entire social service division and some 300 members who work in trade union offices and other institutions.

JAIL CALIFORNIA SMITH ACT DEFENDANT FOR REFUSING TO BECOME A STOOLIE

(Reprinted from Late Edition of The Worker)

LOS ANGELES.—Federal Judge William C. Mathes sent Mrs. Oleta O'Connor Yates, one of the 14 California Smith Act frame-up defendants to jail for an unspecified term here Thursday when she refused to act as police informer on the witness stand. Mathes cited Mrs. Yates for five counts of "contempt" when she would not answer the questions asked by Assistant U. S. Attorney Norman W. Neukom about Com-

munist Party membership in relation to Harry Clackson of San Francisco, and Frank Spector, one of Mrs. Yates' co-defendants.

Mathes called Mrs. Yates before the bench and warned her:

"This is only a question of defiance to the authority of the court. In the words of another ruling, you carry the keys to the jail in your own possession. You can open the jail door at any time by coming into court and answer-

ing the question that the court has ordered you to answer."

Bid McGranery Free Oleta Yates

A telegram of protest was sent Friday to Attorney General James P. McGranery by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, urging the freeing of Oleta Yates and the halting of Smith Act trials.

The telegram charged:

This action will be recognized by all civilized world as an abrogation of traditional American judicial process, as failure to assure a fair trial and as disgraceful violation of defendant's Constitutional rights. It is further proof that Smith Act prosecutions are government thought-control instrument to force Americans to accept administration's policies or go to jail. We urge you to immediately use your influence to free Oleta Yates and to halt all thought-control trials.

Union Wins Hike for Negro County Workers

LOS ANGELES, June 29—Wage increases up to \$31 monthly for 200 county laundry workers, most of them Negro women, were approved by the county board of supervisors.

The laundry workers were excluded from the \$5,862,713 annual wage hike for 23,460 county employees voted last week. Action by their union, the United Public Workers, brought the increases.

Mrs. Thelma Scruggs, UPW shop steward, argued for the increase as a "step in the right direction." She was supported by

Mrs. Leona Crane, shop steward, and Eleanor Grennard, business agent.

Base pay for the laundry workers was raised from \$175 monthly to \$200. Top pay for workers with seniority was increased from \$181 to \$211. The laundry workers are employed at County General Hospital, Rancho Los Amigos and Harbor General Hospital.

Miss Grennard said the supervisors' action was a "great victory for the union."

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Program every eve. featuring a new **NEGRO HISTORY SHOW**. Campfire, hootenanny, Treasure Hunt, Square Dance Nite. Concert with piano and voice. Banding to our orchestra every nite.

Forums on Peace, Negro-white relations, Women in Society.

Clares (no fee) in tennis, archery, swimming, lifesaving, folk dancing, sketching, softball for women, rowing.

Sing with our chorus. Chess, checkers, and ping pong tournaments.

Hear Song of the Forest, Spirituals. This Is Our Land, Boris Gudenov.

Hike up the Appalachian Trail and to the Rock Quarry.

And more: **BEST IN FOOD**—all sports incl.—boating, fishing, swimming, volleyball, basketball, baseball, and add a friendly informal atmosphere.

For reservations: Call AL 5-0900-1 or write 1 Union Square, New York

What's On?

Coming

BE ONE OF THE FIRST to take "Paylay and Freudism" with J. Edgar Hoover. That course and many others are offered on Monday nights in the summer term of the Jefferson School beginning July 7. Registration is now going on, so be sure that you enroll early. Catalogs available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 75 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) N.Y. 9-1600.

CELEBRATE THE INDEPENDENCE DAY with the Greeks at the Annual Picnic of the Greek-American Tribune, July 4th at International Park, 216 E. 23rd St., Bronx, N.Y. Music, dancing, stachick, adjem, piaz, beer, soft drinks. Subscriptions \$1.

SUN TANS — SUN BURNS + STUDY

ARE WHAT EVERY PROGRESSIVE WILL BE DOING THIS SUMMER

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Many Courses to Choose from

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Evening courses begin July 7th through August 7th

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575 Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St.) N.Y.C. — WA 9-1600

Long Island Alarmed as Army Readies Germ Warfare Lab

Residents of Long Island, New York, learned with shock and anger from their local newspaper, "Newsday," this week, that the U.S. Army was readying a \$5,000,000 germ warfare laboratory right on their very doorstep. "Newsday's" report that the Army plans to use 795-acre

Daily Worker

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(8 Pages)

New York, Monday, June 30, 1952
Price 10 Cents

We Urgently Need 7,500 New Subs

By ALAN MAX,
Managing Editor

Department of Justice Attorney Paisley: "Now, Mr. Gates, are you still the editor of the Daily Worker?"

John Gates (with a smile): "That's what I am told."

For, in the year which he has already spent in the Atlanta Federal Prison, Johnny Gates had not been allowed to read the paper of which he is indeed still editor.

In his six days of brilliant testimony before the McCarran Board, Johnny Gates was defending the Communist Party of which he is a leader. But since he is also editor of the Daily Worker, he found it necessary to defend the integrity of this paper which was challenged by the Justice Department.

And defend it Johnny did—in that manner of his which thrilled our readers when they read of his testimony, never retreating, never trying to evade any question no matter how tricky, meeting every issue head-on, proudly proclaiming his principles and carrying the attack to his persecutors.

How unfortunate it is that ill health has kept our former publisher, Ben Davis, from making the trip from the Federal prison at Terra Haute, Indiana, to testify before the McCarran Board. It is not difficult to picture the fighting testimony that he, too, would have given.

The management of the paper feels that it is an appropriate moment to pay a tribute to Davis and Gates—the kind of tribute they would like the most.

We propose to launch a subscription drive during the summer months to be known as the John Gates and Ben Davis Drive.

The goal of the drive would be limited to securing 1,000 Daily Worker subscriptions and 6,500 Worker subs.

Paying honor to Davis and Gates in this way is particularly appropriate at this moment.

The election campaign will soon be in full swing. The people will be looking for ways to make themselves felt in this campaign. The Daily Worker and The Worker and the readers of our papers will be best able to help the people break through the gag rule of the monopoly interests that control the two major parties and show them the various means by which they can assert their desire for peace, for Negro rights, for economic security and for restoration of the Bill of Rights.

Proof of the important part that the Daily Worker and The Worker have been playing in the well-being of our nation is found in the attacks that have been made upon them by the warmakers, Dixiecrats and union-busters. Our readers have withstood these attacks nobly. Any other type of paper would have gone down under the pressure. It would be folly, however, to close one's eyes to the fact that the attacks upon our normal means of circulation have taken their toll.

We are offering the following special rates for the duration of the Gates-Davis drive:

Daily Worker, one year, \$10; six months, \$6; Manhattan and Bronx, one year, \$12, six months, \$7.

(Continued on Page 6)

Plum Island (formerly known as Fort Terry), off Orient Point at the tip of the north shore, came as a stunning exposure for Long Islanders who have been told in the metropolitan area's major papers that the Korean charges about germ warfare are all "lies."

Significantly, although the widely-read "Newsday" splashed its sensational story throughout its pages both Wednesday and Thursday, not a single Big Business metropolitan daily has chosen to pick it up.

According to "Newsday," the plans for the germ warfare center followed earlier plans by the Department of Agriculture to use the same Plum Island as a laboratory to study hoof-and-mouth disease in cattle. This earlier project has also been attacked by Long Island organizations as threatening to infect local herds with the disease. However, while "the cattle disease project could be halted by existing

FINAL EDITION
Price Five Cents

Newsday

LONG ISLAND

Wed., June 25, 1952 / Vol. 52, No. 249

L.I. RIPS U.S. PLAN TO PUT GERM LAB HERE



PROXIMITY of Plum Island off the tip of Orient Point and the heavily populated areas of western Suffolk, Nassau and New York City, is shown in map above. Long Island and state legislators and officials are gearing for battle to prevent Plum Island from being used by the Department of

Agriculture for a hoof-and-mouth disease lab or by the Army for a research project in germ warfare. The cattle disease project could be halted by existing bills, but there is no such protection for Long Island against the Army's research.

LI Raps Plan for Germ War Center

Open battle between Long Island and federal authorities threatened yesterday as the Army announced its intentions to use Plum Island as a base for research into germ warfare. The news followed hard on the heels of a Department of Agriculture proposal to set up a lab for the study of hoof and mouth disease on the islet.

Although it-partisan attack by New York's Sen. Irving M. Jones says New York senators may well around, he said, was the case and Herbert H. Lehman may have given an insupportable barrier with which an enemy could tilt

Study It Overseas: Ernie

Secretary of Agriculture, Earl Warren, said that a study of hoof and mouth disease in England or Holland would be a wonderful place for the U.S. Department of Agriculture to study hoof and mouth disease, Rep. Ernest Gruening said

"Newsday," Long Island daily, reveals germ-war preparations.

bills" before Congress, "Newsday" declared, "there is no such protection for Long Island against the Army's research."

The paper cited opposition to the germ war project ranging from the Republican leader of Suffolk County to the American Labor Party of the same area. Mrs. Celeste Underhill of Shelter Island, secretary of the Suffolk County Taxpayers Assn. termed the plan "awful."

Norman Klipp, supervisor of Southold Township was quoted as saying: "I'd certainly want to investigate the effect it would have on this area before I would agree to such a laboratory on Plum Island."

R. Ford Hughes, GOP leader, asserted: "Any program by the federal government or War Department for the use of Plum Island as an experimental laboratory for bacteriological or chemical warfare should certainly be opposed by all our public officials, particularly our legislators, because of our great agricultural interests which also include dairy farming and poultry raising. . . . Any such programs on Long Island, whether

(Continued on Page 6)

UPSURGE IN THE SOUTH

Million Negro Voters Seek Way To Exert Pressure in the Elections

(This is the fifth of a series of eyewitness accounts of the upsurge of the Negro people's activity in the South by Abner W. Berry, Negro Affairs editor of the Daily Worker, who is making a trip through the southern states.)

BY ABNER W. BERRY

NEW ORLEANS, June 29.—As the political parties begin heading for Chicago for their conventions, a South-wide survey of Negro political thought seems to be in place.

After talking to Negro political leaders and public figures in some eight or nine southern states it is safe to say that the bulk of the more than one million southern Negroes qualified to vote will go to the polls as Democrats. This is so because under the one-party system prevailing in almost every state in the South the Negroes have no alternative but to meet their adversaries in the only established political arena. It is here that they do battle against the Dixiecrats and seek to place in office those local candidates disposed to make concessions to demands toward first class citizenship.

In almost every instance, the coalition of Negro and anti-Dixiecrat (or "loyal Democrat") white politician is on the local level. Candidates for sheriff, county judge, city council and other such offices in areas where there are large numbers of Negroes registered, are forced to compete for the Negro vote. The result is that on the local level many advances have been recorded by the Negro political movement which do not show on a state and national level.

Negroes in Atlanta and Fulton County, in Georgia, pointed to a number of gains made because they had the power to defeat a number of pro-Talmadge candidates. This was true of a number of localities in South Carolina, Louisiana and Texas. But in just about every case these advances had little or no relationship to the Presidential and Gubernatorial races.

In Florida, for example, where there is considerable voting strength along the Atlantic Coast counties and in Tallahassee, the Capital, Negroes have voted for local candidates who in turn were supporters of Sen. Richard Russell. While this situation does not hold true for every southern state, it nevertheless gives one an idea of the complicated political waters through which the Negro political leaders have to travel.

As for the top of the ticket, an Alabama Negro leader told us: "When it comes to delegates to the national convention, and other state-wide offices, we know that both sides—Dixiecrats and 'Loyalists'—are the same so far as we are concerned. Both sides are for white supremacy. But if we are strong enough locally we can take some of the pressure off of us."

PROGRESSIVES' ROLE

It is in the local campaigns that the result of the right-to-vote campaigns are seen. And it is in these campaigns and the attitude of the Negroes toward the top of the ticket that the Progressive Party is assigned a role.

In just about every state there are leaders who appreciate

the fact that the 1948 anti-jimcrow campaign of the Progressives was a factor in sharpening up the Negro rights fight within the Democratic Party.

"But what we need," explained a Texas Negro political leader who had supported the Progressive Party in 1948, "is a year-round campaign in and out of the Democratic Party around the demands we present to each candidate."

These demands, it has been pointed out, include equalization of schools, ending of police brutality, appointment of Negroes to city and county administrative posts, etc. And there has been some criticism of the Progressives for overlooking these smaller demands for the more dramatic demonstration against jimcrowism.

It was fine to demonstrate in 1948 against jimcrow, the Negroes feel, for there is an anti-jimcrow militancy among Negroes throughout the South which would amaze many newcomers from the North.

"But we have to live and work here after the demonstration is over," an Alabama progressive unionist complained, "and when the demonstration is not followed up with a day-to-day program, we are left isolated and thrown back on our own resources."

Where the Negroes have felt the falling off of Progressive Party activity most is in their isolation from the organized labor movement. An analysis would show that a half dozen Dixiecrat Congressmen could have been retired in 1952 in Alabama, Louisiana, South Carolina and Florida, alone, had there been a united Negro-labor vote.

Both the CIO Steelworkers Union, in Alabama, and the CIO Textile Workers Union, in South Carolina, have been accused of lining up with the Dixiecrats on a Congressional level. This aspect of southern politics will have to be examined more closely later.

CONCLUSIONS

My conclusions from experiences thus far are that:

1. There is respect for, and a desire to cooperate with, the Progressive Party on the part of southern Negroes if the Progressives make such cooperation practical. And, if such cooperation is affected, it is highly possible that in those states where the PP is on the ballot it will receive an increase over the 1948 vote.

2. Truman's recent civil rights declarations and those of Averell Harriman are more than likely to build illusions among the southern Negro voters and consolidate strong support among them for the eventual Democratic Presidential nominee. For in the absence of PP activity Truman has become the political shield behind which the Negro people in the South have advanced their campaigns for first class citizenship.

3. Since every Republican candidate has come out for states' rights, and because the Negro people have made some advances within the South's one-party system, there seems to be little likelihood that they will succumb to Republican wiles.

4. The Negro people's support of the Democratic Party cannot be taken as evidence they are supporting the bi-partisan war program. Their eyes are glued on the spots where they can advance, where they can win a toe-hold to direct political expression. Meantime, they are trying to find other means of expressing themselves on international questions.

Senior Citizens Aid Victims Of Smith Act

"We shall win this fight in spite of all the General Eisenhowers, General Motors and general corruption in this country," a Nebraska woman wrote to Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and Pettis Perry in a letter received by the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, in which a \$10 contribution was enclosed for the legal defense of the 16 New York Smith Act victims.

A wave of letters has been streaming into the CEDC office for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn with words of encouragement and contributions to the CEDC \$100,000 Smith Act legal defense fund.

"I have known Elizabeth Gurley Flynn for many years," wrote a 70-year-old Dallas, Texas, resident, "and that is why I am answering your appeal with my contribution. I hope the defendants will win. It will help to save the Bill of Rights."

From Kansas City, a 75-year-old labor leader, contributing \$10 from his social security benefit payment, recollected his first meeting with Elizabeth Gurley Flynn.

"I was in prison, having been arrested in a free speech struggle way back in 1909. For fighting for my constitutional rights I was beaten up by four burly policemen. I met Elizabeth Gurley Flynn in prison. She came to visit us and to cheer us up. I am now 75 years young and still full of fight."

Another letter, containing a contribution to the CEDC legal defense fund for the 16 Smith Act victims, was written by a retired railroad clerk in Portland, Oregon.

"This is my third contribution for Elizabeth Gurley Flynn," he wrote. "I sent money twice before to Katherine Flynn and am glad to do so, even though my wife and I are living on my small retirement pension and meeting high rent and living costs in a problem. I am positively against the Smith Act. You have my sympathy and best wishes."

Katherine Flynn, with the aid of her sister, Elizabeth, sent out 1,000 letters last week appealing to Americans in 48 states to aid the 16 Smith Act defendants in the fight to save the Bill of Rights.

Notables Query Candidates On Peace and Civil Rights

Some 90 American have signed an open letter to Presidential candidates, asking their views on "two basic issues" of the day—"the decline of freedom at home" and "the primary dependence on our military power abroad."

Written by a group of citizens who said they were concerned over the country's domestic and foreign policy, the letter was signed by Freda Kirchwey, publisher of The Nation; Carey McWilliams, editorial director of The Nation; Curtis MacDougall, professor at Northwestern University; Mabe E. Mullet, Women's International League for Peace and Freedom; Joseph C. Osborn, Society of Friends, Bozeman, Montana; Samuel D. Menin, National Lawyers Guild, Denver; Harry Barnard, Fremont, Ohio; Max Awner, American Newspaper Guild, Denver; Rev. Lee H. Ball, St. Paul's Methodist Church, Irvington, N. Y.; Dark Boddie, University of Pennsylvania; Rudolph B. Cook, Machinists Union, Denver and others.

The letter asked the candidates: "To what extent do you think America is fulfilling her responsibility as a leader of a democratic forces in the world?"

"What measures would you take, military or other, to lessen present world tensions and reduce the threat of world war?"

"What proposals would you advance: (A) to get the nations to

reduce their armaments? (B) to make the United Nations a genuine instrument of world law and order?"

"Do you believe we should suppress the right of any individual or group to advocate or advance any idea short of actual acts of sabotage or espionage?"

"What is your position on the threat to civil liberties posed by the McCarran Act, the Smith Act, censorship of textbooks and teachers, loyalty oaths, repressive labor laws, and similar measures limiting freedom?"

"How would you deal with the atmosphere of fear and suspicionatives."

caused by the McCarthy type of smear and slander?"

The letter said further: "We seek to mobilize those who challenge the general assumptions that liberty must be narrowed at home and huge military expenditures must be our chief reliance abroad against Communist expansion."

"We want no appeasement. We dare not withdraw into isolationism. These defeatist extremes would doom the free world. So, also, might pinning our hopes on A-bombs and H-bombs and untold billions of dollars for the military. Between them lie several alternatives."

WIN 2-YEAR FIGHT TO BAR EVICTION OF NEGRO COUPLE

A two-year fight to stop the discriminatory eviction of Henry and Maxine Off Jackson, a young Negro couple, from their apartment at 345 E. 18 St. ended in victory this week when their landlords agreed to give them a lease.

The East Midtown Tenants' Council has announced.

The Council, an affiliate of the New York Tenant, Welfare and Consumers Council, had fought the case from its inception both in the courts and with a series of picket lines, street corner meetings and leaflet appeals to the predominantly white community.

Mr. and Mrs. Jackson were represented by attorney Max Cohen through the long court proceedings.

The campaign against the eviction drew the support of Rep. Arthur Klein (Dem.), City Councilman Robert Weissberger (Dem.), John Scuddor, chairman of the American Labor Party, Sixth A.D., and AFL Bakery Local 1.

Mrs. Ruth Balter, executive secretary of the council, declared: "This victory against discrimination in housing in our community was won through the joint struggle of Mr. and Mrs. Jackson and white fellow-tenants in the neighborhood. It is another crack in the

ghetto wall established by the landlords around the Negro people to divide Negro and white tenants and squander the biggest rents possible from all of us."

Although a first court decision found Mrs. Jackson's tenancy to be illegal, an appeals court granted a new trial. Faced with a second court battle and continuing community pressure, the landlords agreed to grant the lease.

JOHN GATES completes one year in jail on July 2. Remember him with a card, letter or telegram to Box F-20, 21457, Atlanta, Georgia.

Colonel Tells How U.S. Planes Intimidated Korean, Chinese POWs

Korean and Chinese soldiers, when captured by Pentagon forces, were "buzzed" by jet planes until, in a condition of "complete hysteria," they were "incapable of resistance" to interrogators' questions, Col. Leonard H. Nason declares in a June 14 article in the "Buffalo Evening News."

Col Nason is writing about the "early days" of the Korean War, but his description of the treatment of Korean and Chinese prisoners to make them conform to what was demanded of them by their Pentagon interrogators, was seen as a clue to the manner in which, more recently, the POWs on Kojima Island 'voluntarily' refused repatriation home.

Col. Nason writes:

"In the early days of Korea when we captured Reds by the tens of thousands, the miles-long columns of prisoners on the way to the compounds were 'buzzed' by jet planes."

"Anyone who has heard a jet pass overhead at 3,000 feet can easily imagine the effect of the same jet passing at tree-top level, not once but several times. Prior to their surrender, these prisoners had seen the effect of the six machineguns a jet carries. They no doubt felt they were to be executed in mass."

"The prisoners arrived at the compounds in a condition of complete hysteria, incapable of resistance to interrogators' questions."

PRO-TRUMAN SPEAKER, IN TALK TO NAACP DELEGATES, ADMITS UPSURGE IN ASIA

By ARNER W. BERRY
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., June 29.—The foreign policy package expressing the reaffirmation of the NAACP leadership's support to bi-partisan global plans of Truman and Eisenhower was imported here from Detroit and New York. The package was delivered, ironically, in the labor's night mass meeting last Thursday, as part of the NAACP 43rd annual convention now in proceeding here.

Rev. James H. Robinson, pastor of Harlem's Church of the Master, teamed with Walter Reuther, president of the CIO United Automobile Workers union, to enlist the support of the NAACP membership to Big Capital's Asian adventures. Rev. Robinson, who has recently returned from a "good will trip" around the world during which he attempted to "sell" Asians "our democratic way of life," cleverly mixed bitter denunciations of official racist policy with pleas for the "use" of Negro careerists in "color-conscious Asia."

Reuther repeated much of what Rev. Robinson had said, but pledged his support to Truman's 10-point civil rights program. He announced that he would appear before the Democratic and Republican platform committees in Chicago to lobby for strong civil rights plank.

Although the auto union official did not mention any of the actual hotspots where his union and other CIO unions could aid in breaking down barriers to the employment of Negroes, he spoke militantly in generalities such as: "Some unions are learning that we have got to be in the vanguard

of this (anti-fimcrow) struggle." He admitted that there are still unions with lily-white policies, and excused the slow progress toward full equality in the labor movement as being due to "practical problems."

In his conclusion, Reuther hinted that he would work for a new party if the two old parties compromised on labor legislation and civil rights.

In that case, he said, "I am going to use my influence in the labor movement to see to it that we will have a place to go." He did not enlarge on the statement.

SEES "REVOLUTION"

Rev. Robinson, showing great concern over what he had experienced in Asia and the Middle East, said, "I cannot report that the democratic forces are winning the young people (of Asia). We are on the defensive all over the world and we are not winning the young people anywhere." He described what he saw as "a revolution shaping up," and advised his sponsors in Washington to attempt to lead it. After relating how intelligent his Asian questioners were and how he was defeated time after time in his efforts to get Asian acceptance of United States capitalist leadership, Rev. Robinson declared:

"I would that the democracies could be half as creative and convincing as the Communists are in Asia."

Many times during the speech he repeated the plea that "tough-minded young Negroes be used to great advantage in color-conscious Asia and the Middle East." He proposed that the \$10,000,000 used to build the latest floating radio station be split, using \$250,

000 for a Japanese-based transmitter and using the rest to sending young Negroes to Asia.

According to Robinson, fewer than six Negroes of consular rank for the State Department in all of Asia and fewer than that number of Negro missionaries represent all the churches in the U. S. "What are the churches thinking about in this matter of brotherhood?" the young minister asked.

Seasoned veterans of the NAACP were taken aback at Rev. Robinson's revelations, since two years ago in Boston, in the midst of anti-Communist hysteria, Edward Dudley, the U. S. Ambassador to Liberia, had promised or predicted in a speech that the operation of Truman's Point Four program would mean jobs for at least 150 young Negro career men. Only extreme floor pressure, amounting to threats at that time, got official NAACP indorsement of Washington's colonial expansion program.

[Dudley is present at the current convention and has told the press of the benefits Point Four has brought to the rubber producers and other raw material developers in Liberia. But he has been silent on the jobs he mentioned two years ago.]

AFRICA

Speaking of Africa, Rev. Robinson gloomily predicted:

"Unless there is a wiser way, a better way, a democratic way in that continent, we will see in 10 years the same things we see now in South East Asia."

The content of the labor mass meeting had little relationship to the business transacted up to that time, where most of the discussion had been around smashing the jimcrow system in schools, hospitals, jobs, recreational facilities and residences. The labor meeting shunted—or attempted to shunt—all of these problems onto the shoulders of one Joseph Stalin who as yet has not been accused of participating in a Southern U. S. state government or being a member of a bomb-throwing mob.

A sensitive audience applauded vigorously those portions of both speeches which denounced the viciousness or stupidity of the U. S. official racist policy. By the applause and subsequent corridor talk, one can conclude that the delegates are divided as to the meaning of the speeches. A minority—a sizable one—is ideologically convinced; about a third—felt encouraged at the global support to the freedom fight mentioned in the speeches despite the red-baiting, and fully another third opposes the tone and conduct of the speeches but mistakenly concludes that this type of red-baiting is the price of support from some important groups, mainly from the Social Democrats and the pro-Truman Democrats.

The domestic issues, however, (Continued on Page 6)

Nehru Calls For Truce in Korean War

NEW DELHI, India, June 29.—Prime Minister Nehru declared in Parliament that any "extension" of the Korean war will threaten world peace, and called for "a successful conclusion of present talks on a ceasefire and a truce."

The Prime Minister was replying to a Congress Party member's question as to what the government's position was on the United Nations bombing of Yalu River power plants.

Nehru read a short written reply that strongly condemned the war policies being carried out in Korea.

"Although the Indian government is not a participant in the Korean war," Nehru declared, "as a member nation of the United Nations an indirect responsibility rests upon them also in regard to any operations conducted in the name of the United Nations, more especially when such operations might lead to an extension of the conflict."

"The government is disturbed at the thought that the future of the United Nations and of war and peace might be decided without proper consultation," the Prime Minister continued, "and might depend ultimately on the discretion of a military commander in the field who will naturally think much more of local military objectives than of the larger questions affecting the world."

"The primary consideration, in the view of the Indian Government should be the maintenance of world peace and, in Korea, a successful conclusion of the present

talks on a cease-fire and a truce."

PARIS, June 29.—The French Socialist leader, Guy Mollet, strongly criticized the U. S. bombing attacks on the Yalu River power plants in Korea.

Mollet made his statement after seeing Premier Antoine Pinay, and charged that the French government had not been consulted on the operations.

"While we refuse to hold any opinion on the actual conduct of operations, if only for lack of the elements needed to appreciate them," Mollet declared, "we do formally insist on the wish of democratic countries to localize the conflict to prevent its extension and to see reaffirmed all the engagements thus far taken—especially concerning any initiative which might have a diplomatic effect such as the possible bombing of Manchurian or Chinese territory."

Mollet declared such initiatives "should be made absolutely impossible without a prior joint decision of the United Nations." M. Mollet went on to say that he considered U. S. Secretary of Defense Lovett's recent statement that the Joint Chiefs of Staff could order U. S. planes to bomb Manchuria without consulting the UN Security Council as "graver than the military events."

Italian Left Asks Action to Wipe Fascist Laws Off Books

ROME, June 29.—Wiping out of laws dating back to Mussolini and enactment of new legislation was asked today by Communist leader Palmiro Togliatti and Socialist leader Pietro Nenni in a letter to Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democratic President of the Chamber of Deputies. The letters called for parliamentary discussions of laws implementing the Constitution of 1948. Many fascist laws are still on the books and have not been replaced by new laws as provided for under the Constitution.

Today also, the Central Committee of the Communist Party published a six-point resolution stating that while the party had shown gains in last month's elections, there was still the need for increased clarification of the results among the people.

"In the generally favorable picture there have emerged defects, gaps and errors, which it is up to

the party, as a whole and in its separate units, to recognize and overcome," the resolution said.

A six-point program urged:

- 1 — "Overcome every sectarian resistance"; lay aside objections to working with non-Communist organizations.

- 2 — Clarify the issues among all groups.

- 3 — "Extend and consolidate" workers' organizations.

- 4 — Pay particular attention to work among women and youth.

- 5 — Improve work in local administration.

- 6 — Critically examine the results of last month's elections to discover weaknesses.

"Precisely because the situation is most serious and the threats most serious, our action and its results must be made more widely known," the resolution said.

The Central Committee called on all Italians to unite in support of the Italian Constitution.

Union Signs Pittsburgh Steel, Sets Sights on New Formula

The United Steel Workers of America, entering the fifth week of its strike, set its sights on breaking the lineup of the Big Six companies through a new formula based on the settlement with the Pittsburgh Steel Co.

The new terms, a comedown from the Wage Stabilization Board's proposals, were last week presented to Bethlehem Steel at secret negotiations in New York, but were vetoed by U. S. Steel and other of the major companies.

Steel union President Philip Murray is apparently hopeful that Bethlehem would again break away as it did in the 1949 strike.

The Pittsburgh Steel settlement will send 10,500 of the small steel company's workers back to the

mills. This makes a total of 48,000 back at work in steel of struck mills that settled or plans to under contracts with other unions that did not strike.

Those plants can supply about 15 percent of the country's steel capacity.

The largest of the companies settled so far, Pittsburgh Steel agreed to a raise of 12½ cents an hour; six paid holidays; three weeks vacation after 15 years instead of 25 years; shift differentials of six and nine cents, over the old four and six. The company agreed to the "modified union shop." This plan does not require present employees to join, but newly hired workers will have to do so (Continued on Page 6)

Overflow Brighton Rally Hears Robeson

The voice that the State Department has been trying to stifle—the voice of Paul Robeson—rang out in song and speech through the streets of Brighton, in Brooklyn, Saturday night. The occasion was a birthday celebration given by the Brighton Beach Women's auxiliary of the Furriers Joint Council to the great people's artist.

The main hall of the Brighton Beach Center, a few blocks from the Coney Island boardwalk, had standing room only shortly after 8 p.m. At about 8:30 there was no longer any standing room, and another large room in the building was filled rapidly with people who could hear the proceedings via a loud speaker. Then there was no more room even in the corridors, and a crowd gathered outside to listen to loud speakers that broad-

east the proceedings to the surrounding streets.

More than 1,600 persons heard Robeson's voice.

Held in this predominantly Jewish community, the meeting was an expression of unity between the Negro and Jewish people. Robeson's speech stressed that point, and his singing of Yiddish songs among those he rendered sealed the bond with an outburst of cheers such as we heard in Brighton only when the Dodgers won the pennant.

TELS OF TOUR

Standing in shirt sleeves, on that hot summer night, Robeson told of his national tour and the way the common people, Negro and white, had rallied to break down the barriers set up by the warmongers against his concert series.

Then, as examples of the pro-

grams he gave on his tour, he sang an Italian love song, an English love song, the song of the Warsaw Ghetto and two merry Yiddish folk songs, all with perfect artistry and deep feeling. Later in the evening he sang again, ending with Old Man River, that was as moving to those who had heard it for decades as to those hearing it for the first time.

Equally stirring was Robeson's speech. He drew a picture of the millions in America eager for leadership in the fight for peace, of the Negro people's deep desire for freedom, of the great possibilities for those willing to knock on doors with the message of progress and democracy. He told of the latest news of the civil disobedience campaign in South Africa.

Turning to the election campaign, Robeson noted that Eisen-

hower was for leaving FEPC and other matters related to Negro rights to the states — "States like Mississippi," he went on. He predicted that very few Negro votes would go to Eisenhower because the Negro people were "determined not to wait another 300 years" to win their full rights.

And after his singing and his great speech, either of which would tax the powers of an ordinary man, Robeson visited another crowded room, where he had been heard only through a loud speaker, and gave a warm-hearted, intimate talk to the people there of his hopes for the future, of the growing unity of the Negro and Jewish people, and of his plans. He made the announcement there that he was going to act again—in a play put on by the progressive (Continued on Page 6)

ROBESON

Negro Press Roundup

THE PITTSBURGH COURIER columnist Marjorie McKenzie feels that the victory of W. Averell Harriman in Washington, D. C.'s Democratic primary shows the power of the united Negro vote. She writes: "District results ought to be a straw in the wind for the Republicans, too. And though they seem to be good at grasping at straws, the Republicans have indicated that they are unable to grasp the reality of the Negro vote in the urban North and West."

THE NEW YORK AGE letter column has a reader declaring that "now that both General Eisenhower, and Mr. Republican's have joined with Russell of Georgia on the 'no Federal FEPC' team, it makes the task of the Negro voter much easier—come Election Day."

"I agree with those who say that it is dangerous and unwise to keep the same political party in power for too many years, but what's the use of leaping from the frying pan into the fire in this instance."

THE AFRO-AMERICAN trains the guns on GOP candidate Robert Taft who "has an under the table working agreement with Sen. Russell of Georgia. . . . Although Taft says he believes in 'freedom equality, etc.' he has never hesitated to knife in the back any laws that would help make these things real to minority groups in America. . . . We hope the delegates who believe in fair-play will vote against double-crosser Taft. . . ."

THE CHICAGO DEFENDER quietly puts in its two cents worth for President Truman to run again as "it is probably because of his experience as President that he takes a position on civil rights far stronger than that of any candidate."

"In our opinion no man is worthy of the presidency who does not believe in the fundamental equality of man and in the responsibility of the federal government to assure by law every man an equal opportunity without discrimination to education, employment, justice, to exercise his franchise as a citizen, protection of the law and in our armed forces."

THE AMSTERDAM NEWS declares that "if some real estate operators persist in maintaining unsafe tenements, we must expose and treat them as potential killers." The city has to take "some leadership" in the protection of tenants' rights because the landlords "almost to a man" refuse "to make repairs where they cannot reap a harvest of higher rents. These operators wait for the city authorities to order them to vacate tenements as unsafe. With the old tenants out, they will make enough repairs to decontrol the house concerned thus no longer being legally bound to the old rental ceiling. Then landlords rent to new tenants who will be more inclined to pay whatever is asked."

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World of Labor

by George Morris



Steel Strike Exposes Phony "Emergency"

THE HYPOCRISY behind the so-called emergency is fully shown up by the attitude of all concerned to the steel strike. Long in advance of the start of steel negotiations last November, all authorities assured us that a steel strike is "unthinkable." It would be a "disaster" to our "national safety." Well, fellow Americans, the steel workers have been on strike for four weeks and there isn't a sign of invasion from any quarter.

The alarmist "emergency" cry had its advantages to the Truman administration to bolster its unpopular pro-war policy; to the steel corporations to get speedup in production and to serve as a sort of unwritten no-strike agreement, and to the steel union's leaders who support the Truman foreign policy line and who thought that cry would give them an acceptable contract without a strike.

Now that the strike is on, nobody in authority, seems to care very much whether it is settled or not. As is now well known, the corporations and the union were very close to an agreement in White House negotiations shortly after the strike began. Suddenly the shadow of U. S. Steel president Benjamin Fairless appeared in the picture, and just as suddenly the negotiators for the "Big Six" walked in with an ultimatum declaring

the union shop the life or death issue, and talks broke off.

A FEW DAYS AGO Philip Murray made an offer that included a sizable comedown from the Wage Stabilization Board's formula and a proposal for a "union shop" that is hardly an improvement over the present status. Certain of the steel companies were reported favorably inclined to the proposal. But U. S. Steel vetoed it.

The steel companies are haggling over matters that cannot possibly be justified from a business viewpoint and most certainly, if they really believe we are in an "emergency," from that standpoint.

President Truman, who shouts the loudest that we are in an "emergency" is denounced on all sides for his unconcern over the emergency.

His opponents point out that his quest for labor support for the Democratic Party is more important to him than an end of the steel strike through a Taft-Hartley injunction. They assume, of course, that such an injunction would end the strike.

As for the union leaders, they have discovered that one or two important clauses in a union contract are more important than the "emergency." It must be pointed out, of course, that the labor leaders came around to that conclusion with the help

of their members, who never placed the "emergency" above their economic interests and now say they will even defy an injunction.

THE HYPOCRISY of the steel companies was well described by one rank and file speaker in the steel union's special convention last January. He said that not a day passes that workers do not set a new production record at one or another furnace. "But," he continued, "what do we get. A cigar, while the company gets bigger profits than ever." He referred to the traditional practice in the industry of handing out cigars to furnace workers each time they break a record.

It was clear from the start of steel negotiations that the companies were determined to provoke a strike, if need be, to extort a high price hike. This involves not alone pressure upon the "stabilizers" but the using up of the huge stockpile of steel built up during the stalled negotiations, before the market conditions would exist for collecting a higher price.

The plain truth is that despite war orders, we have had a terrific overproduction of steel because of the great fall in purchasing of steel products. Four weeks after the strike, the supply is still high. The layoffs now taking place, especially in auto, are more for market reasons than supply.

The steel interests figure that several more weeks on strike will work to their advantage; the workers will be more hungry; shortages will develop and consumers and government will be ready to come across with higher prices. In other words, both the Truman administration and the steel companies have been sounding false alarms about emergency. The same political, union busting and profit considerations operate as always.

Of Things to Come

by John Pittman



South Africa Mirrors World State of Affairs

SOUTH AFRICA TODAY reflects in miniature the state of affairs in the entire world. The Malan government's efforts to impose its will on the peoples in that unhappy land have failed. The Africans, so-called "Colored people," and even sections of the Europeans are rebelling. The people are being savagely attacked by police and armed forces. The already congested prisons are receiving hundreds of fresh victims. Blood flows, and the agonies of the peoples are many. But they will win.

The peoples will win this struggle in South Africa because it is essential to their very existence to win. The parasitic clique of political gangsters have invoked laws, deluged the country with anti-Communist and racist poison, and utilized force and violence to deny the peoples the most elementary form of human rights—even human dignity.

This gang of blood-sucking rulers in South Africa holds membership in the great Parasites' International which today masquerades behind the name of "Free World." The activities of this International are the same in every land over which they exercise temporary rule.

Everywhere—in Asia, Latin America, Africa, the Middle East, and even in the lands which they proclaim to be the "civilized countries"—these parasites try to maintain the conditions which enable them to live off the backs of the masses of poor people. This is their vaunted rule of "law and order." Their rule of "law and order" is sacrificial, and any who dare

challenge it are charged with "conspiracy" and membership in another kind of "international." If a Bantu refuses to heed a law which characterizes him as less than human and compels him to degrade himself, he is a "Communist," a member of the "international Communist conspiracy." And he is taking his orders from "Moscow," possibly by "secret courier" direct from the Kremlin!

Yet, all doors through which the Bantu might hope to obtain redress of his grievances are slammed in his face. If he appeals to the authorities as an individual, he is ridiculed, beaten and jailed, or driven off with curses. If he attempts to organize so as to present his grievances collectively, his organizations are declared illegal. The Supreme Court and the Constitution, which state some slight concern for his lot, are openly flouted.

If the Bantu appeals to the United Nations, he finds there the Parasites' International in complete control of the organization. This International of blood-suckers, organized in such groupings as the North Atlantic Treaty Organizations which even Prime Minister Nehru recently branded as a compact between imperialists to preserve the colonial status quo, utilizes parliamentary tricks, incessant demagoguery and force and violence to achieve their end.

If a group of Arab or Asian

nations appeal to the Security Council for a hearing of the grievances of Tunisian people, the Parasites International will kill the appeal by abstaining, so as to maintain their "free world" countenance. If peoples in the "trust territories" petition the Trusteeship Council, the petition will invariably provide a pretext for days of lip-service to "democracy" and "liberty"; but invariably the petitioners will receive nothing but promises of improvements "when they are ready for them." If the peoples of Korea and China—one-fifth of mankind—demand a right to be heard regarding the use of force and violence against them, they will be refused, and only one side will be heard—the side of the Parasites.

Thus it is that the Parasites guarantee their own defeat. Their system of lies and their resort to violence cannot save them. For even if they had the inclination to bring about a genuine improvement in the conditions of mankind, and to alter seriously the colonial status quo, they are unable to do so.

So that not all their engines and gadgets of mass destruction, nor all their conniving and maneuvering to perpetuate existing mass misery, will deter the world's peoples from organizing against them, and fighting for their basic human rights. The more they lie, and the more they scheme and torture and kill, the faster do they compel the masses to organize to end their rule forever.

Press Roundup

THE NEW YORK TIMES desperately applies thousands of shots of editorial "adrenalin" to boost the sagging figure of Gen. Eisenhower. Reports from the voting outposts of the nation, its correspondents hint, reveal the general isn't clicking. James Reston, Eisenhower's No. 1 publicist on the Times, is forced to say that "just because some of his statements seem vague, illogical or contradictory, it does not mean he is not being effective." Reston echoes the bi-partisan cynicism when he reports that the GOP delegates aren't interested "primarily whether he is always logical, but whether he can win. . . ."

The Times bemoans the "personal anguish" Eisenhower is suffering because of "blunders" by his aides. It doesn't give a care for the mass catastrophe that will befall the American people if the Wall Street banker-general should ever become President.

THE NEWS advises "divinely discontented young people—young radicals. . . . they can go the Republican Party without being 'tagged as subversives and traitors.'"

"This organization is eminently respectable, and big enough to get results that a young warrior can enjoy. And by every sound definition, the Republican Party is now the true liberal (or radical if you prefer) party in the United States."

"It is dedicated" declares the News "to bringing about basic changes in the existing order. . . . Hence any young man or woman who is looking for a fight in a good cause—a battle to tear up something evil by the roots—can find that fight by hooking on with the Republicans. And he or she can find it nowhere else that we know of in the present American political set-up."

THE POST hits the "Dixie-gop coalition" that passed the McCarran-Walters immigration bill. "This intolerant, repressive exclusion act represents the full triumph of the know-nothings; all their prejudices are codified; all over the world men who are victimized by the bill wonder what happened to the heart of America."

THE COMPASS editor and publisher T. O. Thackrey blames Democrats as well as Republicans for the passage of the McCarran-Walter racist act overriding the Truman veto. Charging the veto could have been sustained if the President's own party had not joined in the conspiracy, Thackrey calls the measure a bi-partisan blow at democracy at home.

Ask Mayor of Philadelphia Halt KKK's Activity

PHILADELPHIA, June 29.—The Civil Rights Congress this week called for action to stop KKK activities in Eastwick. In a letter to Mayor Clark, John L. Holton, CRC executive director, called for "investigation of the reasons why it took the police department more than 30 minutes to reach the scene while these hoodlums were publicly demonstrating their racist hate."

Holton proposed that the City Human Rights Commission of Philadelphia call a conference of citizens groups to combat racist violence.

COMING in the weekend WORKER
PEACE AND THE IDEALS OF JULY 4th

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McCARRAN'S MONSTROSITY

CONGRESS HAS OVER-RIDDEN President Truman's veto of the McCarran-Walters "immigration" bill. It becomes effective in six months.

It is one of the worst laws, one of the most brutal police state measures ever passed. The Alien and Sedition Act was child's play compared to it.

The only reason that Congress dared to flout the express opposition of organizations representing millions of people is that the country was never told the truth about this measure.

This is not just an "immigration" measure having to do with quotas. If carried out, it would give a horde of petty officials the unlimited right to deprive any of the 8,000,000 naturalized citizens of their citizenship, and to arrest or deport them on any of the 3,000,000 non-citizens on any ground whatsoever having to do with ideas or political activities.

What this unlimited police power — without any rights of review or appeal — can mean in the trade unions, in the steel mills, mines, and factories of the country is easily imagined. Any criticism, any union activity, any petitions, any books or papers, or any other "activity" can result in arrest and deportation for the 11,000,000 foreign-born men and women and their families.

The McCarran who has launched this bombshell against millions of Americans in the unions and in all communities is the same McCarran who got Congress to pass the "registration" law for all Communists. The stab at the rights of Communists is now logically followed by the thrust at the rights of millions more. If not halted, this raid on the liberties of America will go on until no one will have any liberties left. That is the law of the witchhunt.

We believe that this truly unprecedented police power will be nullified by an outraged nation. We believe this vile thing must be repealed in the next session of Congress; that not a single candidate must be allowed to get into office without a pledge to repeal this reign-of-terror law. Every trade union and civic organization should take steps now to protect their members, by publicity and protest, against any of the police raids, deportations, breaking up of families, frameups, etc. which the law now empowers.

Truman branded the law for what it is, he didn't rally his party to defeat it. That is now up to the people.

GERM WARFARE AND THE UN

OUR COUNTRY HAS BEEN disgraced again at the UN in the eyes of world opinion.

This time it is over the germ warfare issue.

The Soviet delegate, Malik, asked the UN security council to urge all nations, especially UN nations, to pledge support for the Geneva protocol of 1925 outlawing germ warfare.

We have pledged not to use gas warfare. But Washington refuses to pledge that it will not use germ warfare.

What is even worse, Washington's man in the UN, Ernest Gross, not only refused to pledge that we would not use germ warfare, but he even refused to pledge that we would not use germs except in defense against a similar attack on us.

What this means to a horrified world is that our country's leaders feel free to launch a germ attack on any country or people whenever the generals feel like doing so.

It seems unbelievable, but it is a fact. The record proves it:

"Mr. Gross, however, still refrained from giving a pledge that . . . the United States would not use bacteriological warfare unless the enemy used it first." (N.Y. Times, June 27, p. 3).

That is how our country now stands before the peoples of Europe, Asia, Africa, and Latin America!

ALL OF THE MEMBERS of the Security Council except the USA and Brazil are parties to the Geneva no-germ pledge.

But under Washington's arm-twisting, even these nations did not dare to honor their own previous stand! They abstained. Only the Soviet Union voted for an all-nation ban on germ warfare.

Where does Washington's refusal to pledge the non-use of germ warfare — even if no one else uses it — leave us in respect to the Korean-Chinese charges that germs have been used in Korea? Does Washington's stand weaken or strengthen these charges?

The Korea horror breeds new horrors. We must demand that this Korea massacre stop. We must insist that our government join with other nations in pledging no-germ warfare. We should urge again and again that we negotiate all-German elections with the Soviet Union, that we sit down at the table to work out a Big Five no-war pact, that we outlaw all atomic weapons to save mankind.



Mexico's Gov't Betrays Farm Workers to U. S. Bosses

By A. B. MAGIL

MEXICO CITY, June 29.—On the day the Mexican press front-paged the news that the Mexican consul general in San Antonio, Tex., Cosme Hinojosa, and two Mexican-American business men had been refused service in a restaurant in Boerne, Tex., the Mexican government extended its agreement to export agricultural manpower to the United States till Dec. 31, 1953.

Three days later the leading pro-government newspaper, Excelsior, published a front-page story under the headline: "The Most Serious Agricultural Problem in Mexico: Lack of Manpower."

These three news items are closely related. They underline the determination of the Mexican government, under Washington pressure, to cooperate with a program that drains Mexico of essential manpower, beats down wage standards in the United States, and subjects Mexicans to discriminatory outrages that result, on the one hand, in representatives of the Mexican government being refused food in restaurants, while, on the other, "braceros" (agricultural workers) are given dog-food.

The present agreement between the two governments went into effect last Aug. 11, replacing a previous one-year pact. The new agreement was for only half a year, and the Mexican government announced it would not be renewed unless the U. S. Congress passed legislation penalizing ranchers who employ Mexicans that cross the border illegally. It is estimated that more than one million Mexican "illegals" enter the United States annually, working for wages and under conditions that are even worse than those accorded the 200,000 farm workers who emigrate legally—conditions which the New York Times compared to those during the days of Negro slavery.

PREVIOUS EXTENSIONS

Though no such legislation had been passed by the time the agreement expired, the Mexican government extended it for another three months under the pretext of allowing more time for enacting the necessary law. However, the measure passed by Congress and signed by President Truman, merely penalized those who smuggled, transported or harbored "illegals," while leaving untouched the chief culprits, the employers. Nevertheless, when the extra three

months were up on May 11, the Mexican government again extended the accord till June 30. Now a sweeping extension has been proclaimed for another year and a half.

The official announcement tried to sugarcoat the pill by stating various "improvements" and "benefits" had been introduced into the agreement. But these do not change the oppressive and humiliating provisions of the original pact—a pact designed to gear Mexican manpower into the U. S. war economy.

Under this agreement, aspirants for jobs in the United States are investigated on Mexican territory by the FBI. Evidently this is to make certain that their social and political ideas do not infect the pure atmosphere of the plantations where they are to sweat long hours at low pay.

In addition, the workers, after being given a medical examination by Mexican public health officials, are re-examined again on Mexican territory—by U. S. public health officials. Presumably this is on the assumption that Mexican doctors can't be trusted. The agreement states that the U. S. officials are to make certain that the prospective human workhorses "possess the necessary mental and health requisites for being admitted into the United States."

Those who successfully run the FBI and health gauntlets have, however, no reason to breathe easily. For the agreement provides that at the reception centers on U. S. territory the FBI and health officials can conduct "whatever additional investigation or examination they consider necessary and adequate."

OTHER CLAUSE

Following this application of the Smith and McCarran Acts to international agreements are various provisions, among them one that supposedly protects Mexican workers against national discrimination. But this is more apparent than real. According to this provision, the Mexican Foreign Min-

ister provides the U. S. Secretary of Labor with a list of places where discrimination exists. If the Secretary of Labor agrees, those regions are denied authorization to receive Mexican workers. If he disagrees, all the Mexican government can do is to have its consuls in those areas request the local authorities—the very ones who encourage or condone discrimination—promise to be good and eliminate such practices. In return for these paper promises the Mexican government is required to permit recruiting of workers for those localities.

If the discrimination persists, the Mexican consuls and agents of the U. S. Labor Department are to investigate jointly. If they can't agree, the final decision is made in Washington by the Secretary of Labor and a representative of the Mexican government—who, of course, knows enough not to contradict his "betters."

The agreement also gives the workers on each plantation the right to elect a representative to deal with the employer—but not the right to form unions or to act jointly with American farm workers. There is also a vaguely worded provision for the withdrawal of Mexican labor from strike areas. During last summer's strike in the Imperial Valley, Cal., such commitments were ignored and imported Mexican workers were used as strikebreakers.

There has been frequent public criticism here of the one-sided agreements with the U. S. on agricultural labor. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, Presidential candidate of the Popular and Communist parties in the July 6 election, has pledged to void the latest agreement, bar the tragic exodus of "braceros," and create conditions that will enable peasants and agricultural workers to earn a livelihood at productive labor in their own country. The election platform adopted by all democratic opposition parties contains similar pledges.

GI'S PARENT SAYS, QUIT KOREA

BUFFALO, June 29.—"Complete withdrawal" of American troops from Korea is urged in a letter in the Buffalo Evening News by the parent of a GI "P. P." writes on June 11: "... we, too, have been diligently following the day-by-day progress of the war, as we have a son there."

"Why should one American boy's life be sacrificed when there is not even unity in South Korea's government?"

LONG ISLAND ALARMED AT ARMY GERM LAB

(Continued from Page 1)

they apply to Plum Island or some other area, should certainly be vigorously opposed by everyone."

"Newsday" warned that the germ war plant would be right near the "heavily populated areas of western Suffolk, Nassau and New York City. . . ."

The newspaper, which described the impending fight to stop the germ war plant as "open battle between Long Island and Federal authorities," headlined its story: "LI Raps Plan for Germ War Center."

ARMY PLAN

"Newsday" quoted a printed report released in Washington on June 23 as proof of the Army's plans for the \$5,000,000 germ war set-up. It said:

"According to the printed report, Col. W. A. Carter, Jr., chief of the Army construction branch, explained before a closed hearing on military appropriations on June 17 why the Army needed \$5,286,000 to rehabilitate and develop Fort Terry on Plum Island.

The Army colonel was quoted: "The proposed facilities are required in the immediate future to make possible the timely accomplishments of the mission of the Chemical Corp., and have a direct bearing on strategic plans and guidance promulgated by the Joint Chiefs of Staff."

"Newsday" continued:

"That research on Plum Island was not to be limited to germ warfare also became evident when Carter said:

"The importance and urgency of vigorously pursuing research in biological, chemical and radiological warfare have been repeatedly emphasized to the Department of Defense and various advisory committees."

Chemical warfare is usually taken to mean the use of poison gas. Even the Nazis hesitated to defy international agreements in World War II and did not use poison gas.

Radiological warfare usually refers to the use of radio-active poisoning. According to Col. Carter's testimony, the Pentagon is "vigorously pursuing" development of these genocidal weapons along with germ warfare.

"Newsday" declared further:

"The appropriation of more than \$5,000,000 which the Department of Defense is fighting to have passed before Congress adjourns, will also be used for new construction 'required for the successful accomplishment of the mission of this station.'"

"Germ warfare is designed to kill civilian men, women and children," the Suffolk County American Labor Party declared yesterday in a denunciation of U.S. Army plans to build a germ war plant on Plum Island.

In similar telegrams to Rep. Ernest Greenwood and to Alicia Patterson, editor of "Newsday," which exposed the germ war scheme, the ALP called for the "defeat of this monstrous proposal."

Rep. Greenwood, who has fought the plans to set up a laboratory on hoof and mouth disease on Plum Island, was urged to "fight this greater peril."

Otto Skottedahl, Karen Hess and Highie Lane, ALP leaders, asserted: "About the cattle disease lab it could at least be argued it would benefit animals and mankind. Germ warfare research is designed to kill civilian men, women and children; it is repugnant to everything American; and all civilized people hold dear."

Mrs. Patterson was urged to "use the great power of your paper" in the effort to block the germ war plant."

Obviously in anticipation of the approval of the germ war plant, a small army detachment has been kept on the (Plum) island since last January.

The island had been put up for sale by the government two years ago. The Suffolk County Board of Supervisors bid \$85,000 for Fort Terry for use as a hunting and fishing preserve.

But the Army suddenly changed its mind, and last January returned the \$17,000 down payment county authorities put up. An army group has been on Plum Island ever since.

NAACP

(Continued from Page 3.)

the NAACP administration, in a 76-page report, stressed the numerous murderous attacks made throughout the nation during 1951 against NAACP leaders.

"Nineteen-fifty-one. The Year of the Hate Bomb," is the title of the report, and its highlights the bombings in Mims, Fla.; Cairo, Ill., and the Cicero riots which prevented the Negro war veteran Harvey Clarke and his family from moving into an apartment in that Chicago suburb.

In the midst of planning further attacks on all forms of segregation, mainly through court action, a new political development is taking place here. Both Walter White, in a press conference Monday afternoon, and Wilkins in his speech, held up W. Averill Harriman as the only Presidential aspirant who "has declared flatly in favor of an FEPC that is worth a hoot."

There has been no mention of the Progressive Party candidates.

As to what this will mean in the NAACP's political action campaign, one can judge by the reaction of the delegates. Wilkins said this of Truman:

"Whatever one may think about the Man from Missouri in the White House, he has set up an uncompromising yardstick on civil rights by which both major parties and all candidates can be measured."

There was prolonged applause at this point, and earlier when Truman's greeting to the conven-

tion was read, there was an ovation. In his greeting, Truman reaffirmed his ten-point 1948 program as being "still my civil rights program for the American people."

HOUSING QUESTION

But despite this applause for the President, there was bitter denunciation of the Federal government for insuring mortgages through FHA on projects such as the one proposed for Levittown, Pa., for 70,000 persons from which Negroes are barred.

Wilkins called attention to the fact that the slum clearance programs, partly financed by FHA, were "further tightening the barbed wire around the Negro ghetto."

"In this fight," he continued, "we have arrayed against us both prejudiced private capital and the credit billions of our own government. In effect, the government is using our tax money and the tax money of our friends to grind us into the ghetto for the next 50 years."

Only once in his speech did Wilkins use the word "communism." He said:

"So the hatebombs this year will fail . . . because we are men and not children. . . . Because we refuse to be hushed by the false and hysterical cry of 'communism.' . . . Because unless we are free, America will not be free, and the hopeful millions around the world who yearn for freedom will have their aspirations dashed into the dust of slavery of the spirit and death of the body."

MEMBERSHIP RISE

Figures released by the conference procedure committee showed that 54% of the NAACP's 1,305 branches are in two regions com-

prising Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Louisiana and New Mexico. New Mexico is in the Southwestern region, but its membership is negligible.

The region of greatest growth in membership—and the region with the most branches—is the deep South states, Birmingham, Ala., for example, is listed among those having a membership from 1,000 to 2,000. Other areas of growth cited were Clarendon County, S. C., Chattanooga, Nashville and Memphis, Tenn., Tuskegee, Ala., and Richmond, Va.

Baltimore led in new members, reporting a total of 6,351 at the end of 1951, while new branches were established throughout the southeast region.

Among cities reporting new branches were: Selma, Ala.; St. Augustine, Fla.; Millidgeville and Valdosta and Washington County, Georgia; Hattiesburg, Indiana; Meridian and Laurel, Miss., and Columbia, Tenn.

Final figures show that 658 of the total NAACP branch count are in southern states. Of the 221 NAACP youth councils, 115 are in the South, and 42 of its 80 college chapters are below the Mason and Dixon line.

Most frequently cited reason for the dramatic growth of the N. A. A. C. P. in the South in 1951 is the mass anger aroused by the murder of the Moores. The Negro community of almost every southern city still displays posters with Moore's picture, with the slogan: "That he shall not have died in vain."

7,500 New Subscriptions

(Continued from Page 1)

Combination, Daily Worker and The Worker, one year, \$12, Manhattan and Bronx, \$14.

This subscription drive is part of a year-round drive, centering primarily on bundle orders, plans for which will be published in the near future. We welcome the ideas of our readers.

We are confident that our readers will see this drive through to success, to regain old readers and secure new ones, despite all obstacles.

We know that the inspiration we all got from our editor's appearance in Washington, will convince our readers that they can surmount all difficulties and build the papers which today are closest to the minds and hearts of the American people.

Robeson

(Continued from Page 3.)

movement, and that he was going to appear in a motion picture, also to be produced by progressives.

DEFEAT HARASSMENT

When it was made public that Robeson would be in Brighton, local American Legion post got busy with efforts to block the affair. A move was made for an injunction on the grounds that this was a concert with professional talent, and that the Brighton Community Center is not licensed for performance by professionals. That move was defeated when Furriers Auxiliary spokesmen pointed that the community center had been in operation for 20 years without such complaints, and suggested that this was obviously a move against the Negro leader.

To further avoid such issues, the group posted a certified check for \$150 covering the required license fee. A day before the scheduled meeting, the license authorities served notice the affair could not continue on the ground that a special permit was not obtained for a dance scheduled after adjournment.

Declaring this was deliberate harassment of Robeson, the auxiliary went through with the arrangements.

As the meeting got under way with several inspectors of the license bureau present, a summons was served on officials of the Brighton Community Center, to answer charges tomorrow (Tuesday) in Municipal Court of alleged violations. This was announced to the angered audience. Many indicated they would be present in court.

The meeting was chaired by Elizabeth Leishowitz, of the Council's Auxiliary. Ben Passkoff, Council Educational Director, was master of ceremonies. Betty Sanders joined Robeson in providing the audience with folk songs. The meeting was greeted by

Julius Fleiss, business on behalf of the Council. Ida Phel, also a business agent of the council, presented Robeson with a gift.

Steel

(Continued from Page 3)

with the right to withdraw their applications during the last 10 days of the 30 days period of employment by notification through a registered letter to the company and union.

Another important concession to the company is the gift of back pay. The new terms are retroactive to April 1, not to Jan. 1 when the old contract expired.

A company spokesman revealed that the terms are subject to decision, to bring them in line with the ultimate general agreement that will be signed by the big companies. But the union shop provision will not be touched. Ninety nine and three quarters of Pittsburgh Steel's workers are now in the union.

Escalator Clause Bars Ford, GM Canada Pay Rise

WINDSOR, Canada, June 29.—Thousands of Ford and General Motors workers here and in Oshawa got a three-cents-an-hour wage cut because of the escalator clause, which was offset by a three-cent improvement factor raise. The raise, however, is tied to increased productivity.

Chrysler workers in Windsor, whose wages were not tied to cost of living escalators, got a four-cents-an-hour increase and some sizable security benefits in the form of better insurance, longer vacations, etc.

Shopper's Guide

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PARTNERSHIP in two-family house for sale; 6 rooms available for immediate occupancy. Cost \$7,000 down \$2,000, mortgaged \$5,000. Cost per month \$60. In Bushwick section of Brooklyn near subway and school. Apply Box 104, Daily Worker.

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Ted Tinsley Says

FRANZBLAU TELLS ALL!

Dr. Rose N. Franzblau dispenses heart balm through a column, *Human Relations*, in the New York Post. She has a pretty straight psychoanalysis pitch, and her items are always good for a chuckle or two.

Recently a woman wrote Dr. Franzblau for advice. The woman's daughter, a young woman of 19, fell in love with a young man. The young woman is an atheist. The young man is very religious. The mother is disturbed at the situation.

If the situation disturbed her, you can just imagine what Dr. Franzblau's answer did.

I offer you just one paragraph in which Dr. Franzblau tells all:

"The flight into atheism, rejecting God, the escape into Communism, rebelling against the authority of the state, the overthrow of moral and ethical authority by engaging in promiscuous sexual activity, all have their origin in the rebellion against the first authorities—the parents."

You will notice that Dr. Franzblau left out pinocchio, Indian nuts, beer drinking, and reading, all of which are other manifestations of rebellion against the parents. It must have been an oversight.

Let's take one aspect of this answer. "The escape into Communism" has its origin in "the rebellion against... the parents."

I want to offer a case history: young Gregori Spornov, a citizen of the Soviet Union, recently joined the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. This is the only significant fact, because Gregori is not rebelling against the authority of the state, nor is he in the least interested in overthrowing moral and ethical authority. He is a married man and quite content.

Now we have to examine Greg-

ori's rebellion against the first authorities—his parents. Here we run into a little hitch—nothing important, of course, but worth mentioning. It seems that Gregori's parents are also members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, and so he cannot properly be said to be in rebellion against them.

Science demands that we search further, so let us examine Gregori's grandparents, (on both sides).

Dearie me, Dr. Franzblau, Gregori's grandparents (on both sides) were also members of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. In fact, his maternal grandfather fought with the Red Army and was a member of a Red Army Communist unit.

But wait! There is a ray of hope! What of Gregori's great-grandparents!

A careful study of the records discloses that Gregori's great-grandparents (on his father's side) were peasants whose only interest in politics was to hide whenever the local political leaders came around for the taxes.

As you see, Dr. Franzblau is absolutely right, with minor amendments. The "escape into Communism" is undoubtedly the rebellion against your great-grandparents tax collectors.



SPAIN

We print below another poem (the first appeared on this page last Friday) by the great Bulgarian working-class poet Nikola Vaptsarov who died in 1942 in the struggle against fascism. Vaptsarov is the favorite poet of Bulgarian youth who see in him the deeply patriotic and humanist content of his work a symbol of the Bulgarian people's long struggle against fascism.

He is of the stature of Mayakovsky, Neruda, Hakiem, Garcia-Lorca, Guillen and Aragon and deserves to be more widely known in America.

—FEATURE EDITOR.

By NIKOLA Y. VAPTSAROV

What were you to me?
Nothing.
A land forgotten and remote,
A land of knights and high plateaus.
What were you to me?
The heart.
Where blazed a strange and cruel love,
A wild intoxicant
Of blood,
Of glinting blades
And serenades,
Of passion,
Jealousy
And psalms.

Now you are my destiny,
Now I live and share your fate.
In your struggle to be free
Wholly I participate.

Now I'm stirred, now I rejoice
At all your victories in the fight.
In your youth and strength I trust

And my own strength with yours unite.

Crouching in machine-gun nests
I fight on to victory,
Down among Toledo's streets,
On the outskirts of Madrid.

A worker in a cotton shirt
Turns by bullets near sea line.

Cesslessly the warm blood
streams
From the cap pulled over his eyes.

It is my blood that I feel
humming.
Through my veins, as suddenly
In him I recognize the friend
I once knew in a factory

Where we shovelled coal
together,
Stoking the same furnace fire,
And found there was no barrier
To check our young and bold
desire.

Sleep, my comrade, sleep in
peace!
Though now the blood-red flag
be furled,
Your blood into mine will pass
And stir the peoples of the world.

The blood you gave, already
flows
Through village, factory, town
and state,
Arouses, urges and inspires
All working men to demonstrate

That workers never will lose
heart,
But will advance relentlessly,
Determined both to work and fight
And shed their blood that men
be free.

Today your blood builds
barricades,
Infuses courage in our hearts,
And with a reckless joy
proclaims:
"Madrid is ours!
Madrid is ours!"

The world is ours! Friend, have
no fear!
The whole expanding universe
is ours!
Beneath the southern sky
Sleep

and have faith,
have faith in us!

ELIZABETH LAWSON TELLS HOW AMERICA LICKED THE 'SMITH ACTS' OF 1798

THE REIGN OF WITCHES.

By Elizabeth Lawson. With an introduction by William L. Patterson. Published by Civil Rights Congress, 23 W. 26 St. 64 pp. 35 cents each. Bundle orders, 30 cents each.

By ROBERT FRIEDMAN

Only nine years after the Bill of Rights was adopted, and only a quarter-century after the Declaration of Independence was signed, the Alien and Sedition laws placed every basic civil liberty of the infant American democracy in vital jeopardy.

Elizabeth Lawson, in her study of those laws and the struggle which developed around them, makes a valued contribution to history and to the people's democratic movement of our own time, by demonstrating how and why the mere presence in the statute books of laws protecting inherent rights was no guarantee of their enforcement or even their continued existence. Rather, as her study, "The Reign of Witches," shows only determined struggle by the people could defend these rights.

"The Reign of Witches," published in booklet form by the Civil Rights Congress, is the finest detailed study of the Alien and Sedition laws and the struggle against them, which has yet been published in America.

It would be a matter of surprise to learn that no adequate study of the Sedition Act has ever been published in the U. S. in the 154 years since that repressive ancestor of the Smith Act was adopted by Congress, if one did not know how bourgeois historians have similarly suppressed or distorted the history of the Negro people and of organized labor in America.

The fact is, however, that last year's "Crisis in Freedom," by John C. Miller, was the first full-length study of the Alien and Sedition laws and that work,

while recognizing the measures as anti-democratic, treats them as amusing aberrations of the ruling Federalists rather than as a serious, life-and-death threat to the budding American democracy.

Elizabeth Lawson's study, on the other hand, is a rich Marxist study which, in the severely-limiting space of 50 pages, nevertheless fully analyzes the circumstances which led to the passage of the Alien and Sedition laws; the forces arrayed on either side, and the struggle which, three years after the laws were passed, succeeded in bringing both the laws and the Federalist Party to an end.

The Alien Acts, as Miss Lawson recounts, "were thrusts against the foreign born"; the Sedition Act, "was aimed against every progressive voice, against any and all criticism of government measures or officials." And, "In the course of enforcing these acts, the government tore the Bill of Rights to shreds."

It is in a lively, vivid prose that Elizabeth Lawson tells the story of that struggle of a century and a half ago, so meaningful for the witch-hunted American people of today.

She tells how the "condition of classes that had won independence from England had quickly split asunder; how the propertied classes, bankers and speculators garnered immense wealth by buying up the bonds given to Revolutionary soldiers and small farmers and merchants by the Continental Congress; and how, frightened by the import of the French Revolution and the resentment of American farmers and craftsmen against their victimization, "the new exploiters drew the sword against the people of their nation."

The events "Reign of Witches" describes are best outlined in the author's own prefatory words:

"This pamphlet is the story of those years. It is the tale of how a reactionary administration pressed our country into an undeclared naval war; how, under cover of war hysteria, it pushed through Congress some of the most repressive laws in our history; how, in order to feed its growing war machine—an 'army without an enemy' Jefferson called it—built for internal suppression, it bled the people in taxes."

It is also the story of how the people rose in wrath, created their popular political societies and their own political party, fought every encroachment upon their liberties, every new persecution, and at the polls so decisively rejected the reactionary party that it never returned to power."

In telling this story, Miss Lawson makes an additional and major contribution to the study of the period of the Alien and Sedition laws, in analyzing the Democratic-Republican Party's failure to come to grips with chattel slavery as it did with Federalist reaction.

"The Federalists were defeated and the Alien and Sedition laws were wiped out. But

slavery lived and grew, and the slaveholders became the power that gripped the nation.

"The Democratic-Republican struggle against Federalist tyranny failed on this one vital question; and the failure bred new and more terrible repressions. Once more a fight would be called for. This time it would bring forth four years of civil war."

But it is primarily with the manner in which the American people defeated the witchhunt of the 1790's that Elizabeth Lawson's study is concerned. It is wholly appropriate that this pamphlet should be published by the Civil Rights Congress, one of the most valiant of all organizations in the fight against the witchhunter and warmakers of the 1950's.

William L. Patterson, national executive secretary of the CRC, truly prophesies in an introduction to the pamphlet.

"For us, too, the prediction of Thomas Jefferson will be fulfilled. If we will carry a message to a people who seek the truth through a fog of lies and the wild hysteria by which they have been surrounded, we too shall see the reign of witches pass over, their spells dissolved, and the people recovering their true sight, restoring the government to its true principles."

Wide Demand For Books by Soviet Women

PRAGUE (Telepress).—The book board of the Soviet Union has issued statistics concerning books by Soviet woman-writers which show how popular they are both in the Soviet Union and abroad.

The paper Literaturnaya Gazeta reports that the works of Wanda Wasilewska, 1951 Stalin prize winner, have been published in editions of more than 7,000,000. Her novel, "The Rainbow," has appeared in more than 50 editions in 24 languages, including the Mari, Tajik, Chuvash, Yakutsk, Komi and other languages of the Soviet Union.

Vera Panova's novel "The Bright Shore," has been translated into 10 languages and published in an edition of 750,000 copies; her novel, "The Fellow Travellers" reached an edition of nearly one million and has been translated into 12 languages. Her novel, "Krasnitskha," has also been translated into a number of languages.

The books of Anna Karavayeva, have been published in more than 2,000,000 copies; 19,000,000 copies is the average edition of the books for children by A. Barto; Marietta Shagyan's books have been published in more than a million copies, and books of many other women-writers are appearing in hundreds of thousands of copies, the paper says.

Jerome to Talk About His Novel Tomorrow

V. J. Jerome will tell how he came to write "A Lantern for Jeremy" at a forum sponsored by the youth newspaper, New Challenge tomorrow (Tuesday) night.

Other speakers will be Lorraine Hansberry, associate editor of Freedom and Aaron Weissman, editor of New Challenge. Betty Sanders, who spent some time in Poland recently, will sing old and new Polish folksongs.

The forum is slated to start at 8 p.m. at the Yugoslav-American Hall, 405 W. 41 St. Subscription is 50 cents.



Judge Delany's Speech Reprinted In 2d Edition

To meet the demand for its folder, "Defend Our Civil Rights," a reprint of Judge Hubert T. Delany's notable Negro History Week address against the Smith Act and other thought-control measures, the Citizens Emergency Defense Conference, 401 Broadway, New York, is issuing a second edition, now on the press.

Judge Delany of the Domestic Relations Court of New York City, is a fearless spokesman of the Negro people and is giving outstanding leadership in the fight for civil liberties.

The CEDC has also sent to press a leaflet to be printed for mass distribution explaining in non-legal language the scope and danger of the Smith Act and emphasizing the importance of attending the Foley Square trial as a means of supporting the fight of the 16 Smith Act defendants to preserve the Bill of Rights.

The Delany folder is available for \$3 per 100 copies. The leaflet is priced in bundle orders at \$7 per 1000, \$5 per 500, \$1 per 100 plus postage. Write to CEDC, Room 604, 401 Broadway N. Y. 13.

Lester Rodney is on vacation.

'COVER THE OLYMPICS' FUND

Enclosed find \$_____ to help send the Daily Worker reporter to cover the 1952 Olympic Games at Helsinki.

Name _____

City _____

Camp Yields to FBI Threat, Bars 5-Year-Old Larry Winston

Larry Winston, five-year-old son of Henry Winston, Negro Communist Party leader and a victim under the Smith Act, has been barred from the Cricklewood Day Camp, of Harrison, N. Y. The Winston family was informed by the camp of this step late Saturday night, on the eve of the day when young Larry was scheduled to leave for the camp.

Pass Controls Bill, Congress May Quit Sat.

WASHINGTON, June 29.—Senate Democratic leader Ernest W. McFarland said today there is "nothing in sight" to prevent Congress from reaching final adjournment Saturday.

McFarland made his statement after the House and Senate, in an unusual Saturday session, passed several bills, including legislation on price controls.

The bill continues price and wage controls to April 30, 1953; Federal rent controls until Sept. 30, 1952; and authority for priorities and allocations of scarce materials until June 30, 1953.

The House and Senate have been driving to adjourn before the Republican national convention opens in Chicago, July 7. The Democratic convention opens July 21.

The current congressional drive to clean up business this week is aimed at giving members the rest of this election year for campaigning and political fence-mending after the conventions.

Before the Senate is the huge \$45,734,750,912 (B) military spending bill and the West German treaties. The House already has passed a defense appropriations bill that is about \$400,000,000 (M) more than the Senate version.

The other major appropriations bill is a \$10,122,840,780 measure for foreign arms, military construction and atomic expansion. This was approved by the House Saturday and McFarland said it will be ready for Senate action Wednesday or Thursday.

Union Wins Hike

LOS ANGELES, June 29.—Wage increases up to \$31 monthly for 200 county laundry workers, most of them Negro women, were approved by the county board of supervisors.

The laundry workers were excluded from the \$5,862,713 annual wage hike for 23,460 county employees voted last week. Action by their union, the United Public Workers, brought the increases.

Mrs. Thelma Scruggs, UPW shop steward, argued for the increase as a "step in the right direction." She was supported by Mrs. Leona Crane, shop steward, and Eleanor Grennard, business agent.

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And more: **BEAT IN POOL**—all sports incl.—boating, fishing, swimming, volleyball, horseshoes, handball, and add a friendly informal atmosphere.
For reservations: Call AL 5-2600-1 or write 1 Union Square, New York

McCarren Board Hearing Today Open to Public

Open hearings of the Subversive Activities Control Board continues today at 10 a.m. in Room 2804 at the Federal Court House at Foley Square. Dr. Herbert Aptheker is being cross-examined by a special government prosecutor.

Peace Is Issue, Lamont Says in Upstate Tour

SYRACUSE, N. Y., June 30.—Corliss Lamont, designee for U. S. Senator by the American Labor Party, addressed large audiences on his up-state speaking tour through Schenectady, Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse. His speech in this city ripped into the Republican and Democratic parties for their "bi-partisan support of practically every gangster government and fascist movement."

Lamont, author and lecturer in philosophy at Columbia University, urged his listeners to vote for the ALP "as the best way of upholding this country's great tradition of free speech, civil liberties and democracy."

"The Truman Administration," Lamont said, "instead of agreeing to a top-level conference with the Soviet leaders to achieve peace, disarmament and normal international trade, has continued to pile up terrific armaments, to encourage aggression by rearming Japan and Western Germany and to go on with the horrible slaughter and destruction in Korea."

"The Truman armaments program, 65 billion dollars for 1952-53, has brought about increasing inflation and is cutting alarmingly into the living standards of the American people. Prices are now at least 90 percent higher than from 1935 to 1939."

Speaking on civil liberties, Lamont said: "The Democratic and Republican parties have betrayed this precious American heritage by refusing to enact legislation to preserve and extend the Bill of Rights and by passing instead laws like the Smith Act, the Internal Security Act and the Taft-Hartley Act, which take us back into the dark ages of thought control and suppression of liberty."

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The camp stated it had been contacted by the FBI and had been told it would be kept under surveillance if it permitted this young Negro child to attend the camp. The same thing happened last summer, but last summer, the camp admitted Larry.

The Families Committee for Victims of the Smith Act, in a wire signed by Peggy Dennis, its secretary, to Mrs. Ethel Abrams, of the Cricklewood Day Camp, declared:

"We express our deep indignation and shock at news of your proposed exclusion of young Larry Winston at the 11th hour of his arrival at your camp. We cannot believe that you who have in the past stood against harassment of children for the political beliefs of their fathers will now capitulate to these pressures and so callously hurt the emotions of a five-year-old child who looked forward to a summer in security of his companions of last year."

"It is our desire to meet with you to urge an immediate review of this undemocratic decision, which we feel sure parents of children in your camp throughout the city will not tolerate."

The committee's phone number is GR 3-8472.

5-Session Class At Summer Term Of Jeff School

A wide range of five-session courses, meeting one evening a week, are featured in the Jefferson School summer program, beginning the week of July 7.

Three of these courses deal with special aspects of the national question — "White Chauvinism — Its Cause and Cure," "Puerto Rico and the Puerto Rican Minority in New York," and "Marxism and the Jewish Question."

Several courses are organized around selected classics of Marxism-Leninism — Dimitroff's "United Front Against Fascism," Stalin's "Dialectical and Historical Materialism," Mao Tse-tung's "On Practice," and Marx-Engels-Lenin on The Women Question.

Other five-session courses include: "Introduction to Marxism," "World Politics," "Highlights of U. S. History," "From Socialism to Communism," "Marxism and the Labor Movement," "Human History," "Marxism and Religion," "Pavlov and the Struggle Against Freudianism," "Proletarian Fiction in the 1930's," and "Painting and Drawing."

The School's summer program also includes a group of basic 10-session courses, meeting twice a week for five weeks, together with a series of one-week morning courses.

Summer term catalogues and class admission cards may be obtained, Monday through Friday, at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Ave. of the Americas.

What's On?

Coming
BE ONE OF THE FIRST to take "Pavlov and Freudianism" with Joseph and other courses and more others are offered Monday nights in the summer term of the Jefferson School beginning July 7. Registration is now going on, so be sure you enroll early. Catalogue available at the Jefferson School of Social Science, 16 St. and Ave. of the Americas (cor. 16th St. & 9-16th).
CELEBRATE THE INDEPENDENCE DAY in the Greek at the Annual Picnic of the Greek-American Tribune, July 4th at International Park, 814 E. 225th St., Bronx. Y. Music, dancing, shachlick, adj. 11:30 a.m. to 10 p.m. Soft drinks. Subscription \$1.

TENANTS RALLY TO ASK HOME FOR NEGRO FAMILY OF NINE

Negroes, Puerto Ricans, Jewish and Italian families on the Lower East Side will unite at 11 a.m. today (Monday) in a demonstration before the City Housing Authority, 63 Park Row, to end the 5 1/2 year run-around given to Mr. and Mrs. Hazle Johnson, Negro parents of seven children, whose housing existence has run the gamut from rat-bites to crumbling walls.

The Johnsons live at 28 Lewis Ave. in two and a half rooms. Despite eligibility for low-rent housing, the CHA has denied them admission to a project. East Side tenants, led by the Tompkins

Square Tenants Council and its chairman Luis Rivera, have conferred with State Housing Commissioner Herman T. Stichtman and CHA chairman Philip J. Cruise but to no avail.

A medical certificate citing rat bites, and the dangerous health conditions in the Johnson apartment have failed to move the city or state housing officials.

The Rt. Rev. Boris Burden, of the St. Marks Catholic Church, has issued a statement to Stichtman and Cruise urging that prompt relocation to a city project be authorized for the Johnson family.

The Tompkins Square Tenant Council has been spearheading a struggle against fire-trap, rent-gouging oppression of Puerto Ricans and Negroes in the Lower East Side.

Urge Release Of Two Held On Ellis Island

Hundreds of individuals are signing their names to telegrams to Attorney General James P. McGranery urging the release of Peter Harisiades and Martin Young, both of whom are being held on Ellis Island, the American Committee for Protection of Foreign Born announced.

Harisiades has been held on Ellis Island for a month. His deportation was upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court on March 10, 1952. If deported to Greece, he will suffer persecution, possibly death. A resident of the United States for 36 years, he is married to an American citizen and the father of two small children.

Young, also a resident of the United States for more than 30 years, is married to an American and the father of two small children. He has been held on Ellis Island for eight months, denied bail, pending completion of deportation proceedings.

It is urged that individuals and organization join in sending telegrams to the Attorney General to protest the denial of bail to Harisiades and Young.

To Ask Writ on Negro's Eviction At Beach Resort

Sea Gate tenants will seek an injunction in 8th District Municipal Court this morning at 9 a.m. to stop a threatened eviction of the only Negro family living in this lily-white beach resort at the tip of Coney Island. Initiated by the Sea Gate Committee to End Discrimination, the struggle against landlord restrictive covenants, has won the support of the local American Jewish Congress chapter and other community groups.

Today's suit in Municipal Court, 42 St. and Fourth Ave., Brooklyn, is directed against Moe Karash, 3023 W. 24 St., Brooklyn, owner of the house at 4114 Sea Gate Ave., where Mr. and Mrs. Edward Tucker and their three-year old daughter, Joanne, have occupied an apartment since last April. Mr. Tucker, a furniture worker, and his wife Betty, employed in a laundromat, moved into the house at the invitation of white friends and were promised a lease by Mr. Karash.

Queens Tenants Sign Pleas for U.S. Housing Fund

Every member of the Hammels Tenants Council in Queens at its last meeting brought several filled-up petitions addressed to the United States Senators from New York, calling upon them to vote and fight for increased appropriations for the Federal Housing Program for 1952-53.

The drive for signatures on this petition was started because of a letter received by Mrs. Jackson, chairman, from Philip Cruise, chairman of the New York City Housing Authority, stating that he could not give the exact date for the beginning of construction of the housing project in Hammels until Congress voted on the appropriation for housing for the year.

The Council voted to continue to visit its friends and neighbors in the community asking them to join with us in its present action to speed building of the project.

Several families in Beach 75th St. whose cases were brought before the New York Temporary Housing Rent Commission in Jamaica have had their rents reduced, the Council reported.

The next meeting will be held July 17 at 8:30 p.m. All members of the community are invited.

Teachers Hit Student Fare Hike

The Teachers Union yesterday denounced as "indefensible" the city's order increasing fares for school children to 20 cents beginning in September. In a letter to Mayor Impellitteri, the TU's legislative representative, Rose V. Russell, urged that the increase "must be rescinded," and called on him to "issue an order immediately that there be no increase in the special rates no applicable to school children."

"Even the 15-cent fare which they have been paying is too high," the teachers representative asserted.

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Institute of Marxist Studies begins July 7th through Aug. 15th

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